Daily Report

East Europe

FBIS-EEU-88-195
Friday
7 October 1988

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Vienna MFBR Talks Progress Reviewed

CSSR Ambassador Gives Views

LD0610214488 Prague CTK in English 1810 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Vienna Oct 6 (CTK correspondent)—Though the socialist and NATO countries have been negotiating the conclusion of at least a partial accord here since 1986, that would envisage the removal of a small contingent of Soviet and U.S. troops from central Europe and subsequent three-year freeze on their arms and troops, no agreement has been reached, Czechoslovak Ambassador Ludek Handl said here today.

Ludek Handl heads a Czechoslovak delegation to the talks on the reduction of arms and troops in central Europe, now in their 46th round and going on for 15 years. He told CTK that the two sides continue to have different fundamental approaches to the main principles of such an agreement, and different views on the control of a partial accord with fixed validity. Characterizing in short the attitude of the West, Ludek Handl said it emphasizes concrete control measures while underestimating concrete disarmament steps.

He stressed that the Warsaw Treaty countries regard a balanced solution to the questions of the principles of the agreement and of control as necessary and possible. However, everything indicates that these differences in the positions of the two sides will not be settled at this disarmament forum.

The Czechoslovak ambassador further said the socialist countries use of the present stage of the Vienna talks for a detailed explanation of Warsaw Treaty initiatives, such as for reduction of troops and conventional weapons in Europe and the Czechoslovak proposal for creating a zone of cooperation and confidence along the borderline between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries. [sentence as received]

Ludek Handl added that work on a mandate of new talks on conventional disarmament in Europe is coming to an end. The new talks will logically cover also the region of central Europe which has been discussed so far with a limited number of NATO member states.

West's Commitment Questioned

AU0410153088 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Oct 88 p 3

[Ulyana Prumova article: "At the End of a Long Diplomatic Marathon"]

[Text] Vienna, especially for OTECHESTVEN FRONT: The 45th round of negotiations for the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe and the measures connected with them, opened here in Vienna. When the negotiations, which will be remembered by history as the Vienna negotiations, opened on 30 October 1973, the Austrian capital owned neither the ultramodern "Austria Center" conference hall, nor the large, beautiful International Center. The ancient Hofburg palace situated in the city center appeared to be the most convenient place for this important dialogue between 19 NATO and Warsaw Pact member countries, which was greeted with great hopes in those days.

These days, however, the 19 member countries participating in the negotiations gathered for the 45th time in the Redoutensaal of Vienna's Hofburg in order to deliver their farewell statements. Without setting the final seal on a still unfinished diplomatic marathon race, let us try to understand why it has reached the present critical situation. From the very beginning of the Vienna negotiations to the present moment, two fundamentally different approaches emerged and were maintained. The socialist countries, basing themselves on the truly existing, approximate balance of forces, propose a mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments that should take place on the basis of equal amounts and percentages. This would guarantee the preservation of the existing balance of forces, even on a lower level. Over the last 15 years of negotiations in Vienna, the NATO member countries have insisted on an "assymetrical" disarmament to their own advantage. Speaking in very general terms, we can say that they defended their aspiration for one-sided military superiority and shifting the balance of forces to their advantage. The Western proposals did not contain the new element—disarmament measures. They placed the emphasis on verification measures and omitted the main thing—that verification is obligatory, but is nevertheless a result of an already agreed disarmament. This unconstructive position of the West made the negotiations hopeless, and prompts the question of whether they will be capable of preserving their nature and goals. The deadlock at which these negotiations—which appeared so promising in their time—have now arrived reminds us that overcoming the great amount of distrust and suspicion accumulated over the years between East and West is a prolonged and difficult process. Nevertheless, an agreement was reached between the USSR and the United States to eliminate an entire class of weapons. Why is there no progress in Vienna, in view of these circumstances? Regardless of how paradoxical it may sound, we must say that both the success achieved by the INF Treaty, as well as the lack of success at the Vienna negotiations, provide evidence of the same thing—that an agreement can be achieved only on the basis of equality and equal security. The realities of our epoch require a mutual and well-balanced observance of each other's legitimate interests. To date, the West has failed to demonstrate its observance. The progress of the Vienna negotiations and the reasons for their lack of success will be analyzed and discussed from now on. This is the reason why we should not be too hasty in drawing conclusions and learning lessons. The 45th round is just beginning.

GDR Delegation Heads to Geneva Disarmament Talks
AU0610122088 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Oct 88 p 5

[Summary] Geneva (ADN)—On 3 October Ambassador Peter Dietze, the new head of the GDR delegation to the Geneva disarmament conference, presented his credentials to Miljan Komatina, general secretary of this conference, who paid tribute to the GDR's dedication in working for arms limitation and disarmament. The two interlocutors assessed the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the elimination of intermediate-range missiles as an historic event which opens up the path to new disarmament initiatives, and called for a ban on chemical weapons and nuclear tests. Peter Dietze affirmed that the GDR will continue to actively contribute to solving the tasks faced by the disarmament conference.

Meetings at UN General Assembly Continue

Mladenov, Schultz Meet

AU0610103388 Sofia BTA in English
0950 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] New York, October 6 (BTA correspondent Krasimir Drumev)—Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, met with Mr George Shultz, secretary of state of the United States, in New York City on October 5.

Mr Petur Mladenov conveyed greetings from Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to Mr Ronald Reagan, President of the United States.

The sides surveyed the state of Bulgaro-American relations and expressed the view that a promising process of their promotion and expansion has been set in motion. The chief diplomats emphasized that the improvement of the political climate in the world creates ever more favourable conditions to upgrade the level of Bulgaro-U.S. contacts. It was pointed out with satisfaction that the questions raised by any of the sides in the course of the dialogue are being promptly solved. A common understanding in principle was reached on the basis of mutual confidence and the balance of interests.

The meeting was held in an open and constructive spirit, characteristic of the new political thinking.

U.S. State Department Spokesman Charles Redman told the BTA correspondent that the meeting between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Bulgaria's Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov was part of the process of an improvement of bilateral relations. Mr Charles Redman expressed the hope that in future this process will be making step-by-step progress in a positive direction. "We have problems," he said, "but we seek to outline ways for solving them. In this respect, too, the meeting has been positive."

In connection with the forthcoming visit to Bulgaria by Mr John Whitehead, U.S. deputy secretary of state, Mr Redman said that this was yet another reason for good expectations in the context of U.S.-Bulgarian relations.

Varkonyi, U.S. Secretary Talk

LD0610152788 Budapest MTI in English
0830 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] New York, October 6 (MTI)—Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, attending the U.N. General Assembly, held talks with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz in New York. They agreed that the visit of Karoly Grosz to the United States marked an outstanding station in the relations of the two countries, and created further opportunities for the development of bilateral links. On discussing major international issues, they shared the view that the definite improvement of the international atmosphere can also be felt in the work of the U.N. General Assembly.

Peter Varkonyi conferred with Foreign Ministers Yeoryios Iakovou of Cyprus, Luis Barrios Tassano of Uruguay and 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani of the Yemen Arab Republic on bilateral relations and topical questions of the international situation.

The Hungarian foreign minister gave a lecture at the New York University on Hungary's development, its international activity and the position of Hungarian-U.S. relations. After the lecture Peter Varkonyi answered questions.

Malile, Counterparts Confer

AU0610200288 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian
1900 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has recently had separate meetings at the United Nations with the foreign ministers of Turkey, Mesut Yilmaz; Algeria, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi; Austria, Alois Mock; Yugoslavia, Budimir Loncar; Denmark, Uffe Ellemann-Jensen; Zimbabwe, Nathan Shamuyarira; the PRC, Qian Qichen; and with [name indistinct] member of the government of France and state secretary for foreign affairs.

During these meetings, opinions were exchanged on bilateral relations and on the possibility of further expanding them in one's mutual interest. The discussions also covered a number of political problems pertaining to the present international situation.

Fischer Arrives in New York

LD0710102088 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0114 GMT 07 Oct 88

[Text] New York (ADN)—GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, arrived in New York last night to participate in the 43d UN General Assembly. On arrival he said that he has come to the United Nations with the task of contributing with all his power to the consolidation of trends in international events, which are at present developing favorably. The minister stressed the GDR's willingness to work together, with all its powers of reason and goodwill, for the solution of mankind's problems.

Parliamentarians Invited to Warsaw Conference

LD0610043188 Warsaw PAP in English
1945 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Moscow, Oct. 5—Poland's ambassador here Wlodzimierz Natorf was received today at his own request by president of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Yuriy Khristoradnov, to whom he presented on behalf of the speaker of the Polish

Sejm (parliament) an invitation for heads of the two chambers of the Soviet parliament to participate in the conference of heads of parliaments of Europe, U.S. and Canada.

The conference is to be held in Warsaw between November 26th and 28th. Both sides expressed a hope that the Warsaw conference, devoted to the future of Europe, would be an important and useful forum for an exchange of opinions on the process of all-European cooperation.

CEMA-EEC Relations on Conference Agenda

LD0410163488 Budapest MTI in English 1559 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] Budapest, October 4 (MTI)—On Tuesday, a four-day international conference on the radical reform of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance opened in Sopron under the sponsorship of the World Economic Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. With the exception of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Romania, there is a large turn-out from all the socialist countries. Participants include observers from Yugoslavia, representatives of the World Bank and noted economists and financiers from 12 Western countries.

Kalman Pecsi, deputy director of the World Economic Research Institute and president of the conference, told an MTI reporter that the CMEA reform was of particular interest to Hungary. He said the slogan "Let us mutually help one another" should be replaced by the principle of mutual economic efficiency, and the Stalinist concept of closeness by the principle of adapting to the world market. In the CMEA, he went on, advancement had to be tailored to suit the needs of the particular member states, instead of uniform progress being encouraged. The approach to the real economic processes within the CMEA will entail emphasis on the ways and means of advancement as the crisis symptoms have already been thoroughly analysed. The opportunities for developing CMEA-EEC relations are to be widely discussed at the conference, said Kalman Pecsi.

Fourth European Ecumenical Meeting Held

Conference Opens in Erfurt

AU0310122588 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Sep 88 p 2

[Text] Erfurt (ADN)—The Fourth European Ecumenical Meeting opened in Erfurt on Wednesday [28 September]. Participating in this meeting are more than 100 cardinals, archbishops, bishops, and other representatives of Christian churches and religious communities from almost all European countries. The topic of the meeting is the plea from the "Lord's Prayer" of the New Testament of the Bible, "Your Kingdom Come." Since 1978 the European ecumenical meetings have been held jointly by the Catholic Council of European Bishops' Conferences and the European Church Conference, which represents almost all other Christian churches and religious communities.

The opening ceremony in the Efurt St Augustin Church was attended by Kurt Loeffler, state secretary for church affairs.

In his opening speech, Metropolitan Aleksiy of Leningrad and Novgorod, chairman of the Presidium of the Consultative Committee of the European Church Conference, summarized developments since 1978 and noted that, compared with past meetings, the Erfurt meeting is taking place at a much more favorable time. In this connection, he cited, above all, the initial successes in nuclear disarmament. Carlo Maria Cardinal Martini, archbishop of Milan and president of the Council of European Bishops' Conferences, pointed with satisfaction to the efforts for detente. He spoke of a challenge to responsibility, which comprises aid, cooperation, and the joint establishment of the preconditions for world peace.

Sindermann Gives Address

LD3009223388 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1942 GMT 30 Sep 88

[Excerpt] Erfurt, 30 Sep (ADN)—On Friday [30 September] in Erfurt, Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the State Council, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and president of the People's Chamber, hosted on behalf of the chairman of the GDR State Council a reception for the participants in the Fourth European Ecumenical Meeting of the Conference of European Churches with the Catholic Council of the European Bishops' Conferences. This meeting, which is for the first time being held in a socialist country, is attended by representatives of the Orthodox, Anglican, Evangelical, and Catholic Churches from nearly all European countries.

Meetings of important international ecclesiastical bodies are part of normal life in the GDR, Horst Sindermann said, and added that the GDR is a good place for meetings which pursue the noble objective of peace on earth, particularly at a time when man has weapons at his disposal which make possible the destruction of mankind. Peace on earth also means the removal of hunger and the elimination of the underdevelopment of whole continents.

The GDR regards the meeting and dialogue between people of different ideological and religious views as well as different political stands as a crucial condition for solving the problems of human existence. In a coalition of reason the strength can be found to destroy the nuclear curse, to eliminate the social injustices in this world, and to smooth the free path for man to develop his creativity.

Horst Sindermann said it is unrealistic to deny the tensions constantly arising from the existence of different social systems and opposing mightily armed military blocs. However, it would be dangerous if the desire for peaceful and good-neighborly cooperation among peoples does not prevail in politics.

He said the GDR is trying to reveal more and more the human face of the socialist society. This face should never again be disfigured as in the fateful past of fascist barbarism. Horst Sindermann wished the participants in the meeting every success so that their work will benefit all peoples of good will. [passage omitted]

Meeting Concludes

AU0410110888 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Oct 88 p 3

[Text] Erfurt (ADN)—On Sunday [2 October] the Fourth European Ecumenical Meeting was concluded with a religious service in the Prediger Church and a light procession through Erfurt's old city to the cathedral. About 100 dignitaries of the European Church Conference (KEK) and the Council of European Bishops Conferences (CCEE) had participated in this meeting since Wednesday [28 September].

In front of the cathedral, before several thousands of believers, Carlo Maria Cardinal Martini, archbishop of Milan and cochairman of the meeting, and Jean Fischer (KEK) and Ivo Fuerer (CCEE), the two general secretaries, proclaimed the message to Christians in Europe. Under the topic of the meeting—the "Lord's Prayer" plea of "Thy Kingdom Come"—Christians are strengthened in their belief and encouraged to participate in society. The message says that social inequality, unemployment, homelessness, lack of prospects for youth, and any form of racism are incompatible with God's kingdom. Encouraging signs are greater participation in society, the preservation of man's dignity, and an ever greater rapprochement between East and West, which corresponds to the peoples' expectations for disarmament.

On the fringe of the meeting, Kurt Loeffler, GDR state secretary for church affairs, held talks with the presidents and general secretaries of the KEK and the CCEE, which took place in a frank and open-minded atmosphere.

Novelist Kadare Commends Alia's Book on Hoxha

AU0610084988 Tirana DRITA in Albanian 2 Oct 88 p 2

[Ismail Kadare article: "A Broad Vision of the Leader and His Epoch"]

[Excerpt] Comrade Ramiz Alia's book, "Our Enver," is one of the most important books of political history to be published in our country in the era of socialism.

Two aspects make the book important: The first is that the book describes the character of the founder and architect of the new Albania, Enver Hoxha, and the second is that this vision is provided by the man who leads socialist Albania today. Elected to the post of AWP Central Committee first secretary, a post that was rightly considered to be impossible to replace with anything else, the author, as the first leader of the nation after the death of the founding leader, considers it his task to display, in front of the party and the entire Albanian people, his thinking about Enver Hoxha and his opinions, memories, and sense of responsibility, which are in fact deeply enmeshed in the entire history of our socialist nation.

In this way, this book, in portraying the central personality of a still-continuing historical epoch, depicts in the most natural way the entirety of the age in which we are living. Yet its relevance to the future is equally important, and this is even one of its primary qualities.

In the first passages of the book, the author admits that it has not been easy to describe Enver Hoxha's personality; this is understandable, for to portray his character in all its breadth and depth is almost to portray the entire history of Albania in the second half of the 20th century.

Although the author considers his work to be incomplete and half-finished (in the introduction, he calls his book simply "notes"), this book is in fact a complete and fully-formed whole from every point of view. As an act of homage and loyalty to Enver Hoxha, it is at the same time a broad historical survey of all the issues with which the history of socialism has confronted the Albanian people in planning their roads for the future; it is a clear statement, and an answer to all analysts who for one reason or another are watching Albania's road of development. [passage omitted]

Officials Attend GDR Embassy Reception

AU0510195288 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] On the occasion of the National Day of the GDR, Dieter Kulicka, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR in Tirana, hosted a reception at the embassy. The reception was attended by Farudin Hoxha, minister without portfolio; Sokrat Plaka, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Leandro Zoto, Tirana District People's Council Executive Committee chairman, and other guests. The reception was also attended by heads and officials of diplomatic missions based in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Alia Greets Honecker on Anniversary

AU0610152288 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1430 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Erich Honecker, chairman of the State Council of the GDR:

On the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the founding of the GDR, in the name of the Albanian people and the Presidium of the People's Assembly, I convey warm greetings and sincere wishes to the people of the GDR for their happiness and the country's progress and development.

Rita Marko, Others Convey Condolences to FRG

AU0610152388 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1430 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Rita Marko, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Farudin Hoxha, minister without portfolio; Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade; and Sokrat Plaka, deputy minister of foreign affairs, went to the Embassy of the FRG this morning to present condolences to the ambassador, Friedrich Kroneck, on the death of Franz-Josef Strauss, prime minister of the Land of Bavaria.

Condolences were also presented by officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, and other institutions.

Express Train Derails, Three Killed

AU0710082588 Sofia BTA in English 0801 GMT 7 Oct 88

["Railroad Accident"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 7 (BTA)—On October 6th, this year, 19.28 hrs local time, 7 cars and the engine of the "Zlatni Pyasutsi" express train, on its route from Varna to Sofia, have run off the rails when the train was entering the Odurne railway station in the region of Lovech, due to wrongly prepared route.

Three persons of the train personnel have died. All the injured received immediate medical aid. There are 6 persons hospitalized in the city of Pleven.

A commission has been appointed to study the reasons for the accident.

Ukrainian Delegation Visits Country

Received by Filipov

AU0610193688 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] On 6 October Comrade Grisha Filipov received the official delegation of the Ukrainian public, led by Viktor Urchukin, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR. The delegation is visiting Bulgaria in connection with the Days of Bulgarian-USSR Friendship. The guests were briefed on the BCP implementation of the July Concept and the decisions of the BCP National Conference on deeply restructuring all areas of our social life.

Lukanov, Urchukin Sign Agreement

AU0610193588 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] On 6 October Andrey Lukanov, minister of foreign economic relations, and Viktor Urchukin, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, signed an intergovernmental agreement on developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation, and cultural and sports relations between Bulgaria and the Ukraine. Various forms of joint activity will be conducted in the spheres of industrial production, specialization, and trade exchange, and in applying scientific-technical achievements.

The ceremony was attended by Comrade Nacho Papazov.

Stoichkov Confers With SRV Inspectorate Chief

AU0710131288 Sofia BTA in English 1133 GMT 7 Oct 88

["Bulgaria - Vietnam: Development of Cooperation"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 7 (BTA)—Mr Grigor Stoichkov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy premier, received yesterday Mr Huynh Chau So chairman of the State Inspectorate of Vietnam.

Special place in the talks was given to the control bodies' participation in the fulfillment of agreements between the two countries, for the realization of fruitful economic cooperation.

Mr Georgi Georgiev, chairman of the Committee for State and People's Control, was present at the talks.

The Vietnamese guests were acquainted with the all-round restructuring of society, which is taking place in this country. Special attention was given to the role and tasks of the control bodies in the fulfillment of restructuring.

New Ambassador to Iran Appointed

AU0610145588 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Oct 88 p 6

[Text] The State Council relieved Stefan Khristov Polendakov from the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Ivan Gospodinov Ivanov was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Islamic Republic of Iran.

FRG Group Voices Opinions on Ecological Policy

AU0610132288 Sofia BTA in English 1301 GMT 6 Oct 88

["Parliamentary Contacts With Bundestag"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 6 (BTA)—Today Mr. Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, received a delegation of the Bundestag Committee on Protection of Environment, headed by Mr. Reinhard Goenner, chairman of the committee.

Mr. Stanko Todorov expressed satisfaction with the cooperation established between the Committees on Protection of Environment of the two countries, which has opened great possibilities for exchanging experience and information. The parliamentarians of the F.R.G. showed great interest in the ecological policy pursued by Bulgaria.

"We saw some of your environment-protection equipment which proves the high responsibility and the serious attitude to this problem on your part", Mr. Reinhard Goenner said.

A shared opinion was voiced, that parliamentary cooperation in this field and especially the contacts between the committees, will contribute to an advancement from administrative point of view and to the encouragement of technologies exchange.

Further Reportage on Army Day Celebration

Husak Addresses Meeting

LD0510210588 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Today in Prague Castle Milos Jakes and Gustav Husak, the highest Czechoslovak representatives, received a delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Army headed by Army General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense, to mark Czechoslovak People's Army Day and the 44th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla operation.

Also attending the meeting were Comrades Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Jan Fojtik, Karel Hoffmann, Ignac Janak, Josef Kempny, Jozef Lenart, Josef Haman, Vladimir Herman, Miloslav Hruskovic, Mikulas Beno, Frantisek Hanus, Jindrich Polednik, Miroslav Stepan, and other officials.

In a speech, Comrade Gustav Husak highlighted the Carpathian-Dukla operation which was carried out 44 years ago as an important watershed in the history of our nations, because it represented the beginning of the liberation of Czechoslovak territory from fascism, began the restoration of national freedom and state independence, and paved the way for building a just society. Comrade Gustav Husak went on to say that under the influence of the peace efforts of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and other socialist countries, progress has been achieved in international detente and greater cooperation between nations has been attained. Despite these positive changes, however, there can be no easing of efforts to consolidate peace and international security and, at the same time, to ensure the adequate defense of our country. That is why great attention is being paid to ensuring that we have an Army which is modern, disciplined, well-trained, and which staunchly champions the policy of our party and the program of the National Front.

At today's meeting with the delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Army, Comrade Gustav Husak went on to give a reminder of the need to be more active in exerting political influence on young people who are undergoing basic military service.

Adamec Delivers Speech

LD0510211388 Prague CTK in English 1705 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Prague Oct 5 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member, Federal Deputy Premier and Czech Premier Ladislav Adamec addressed a meeting here today, marking the day of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

He said inter alia that the Czechoslovak Army links its holiday with the Carpathians-Dukla operation in 1944 in which also the First Czechoslovak Army Corps in the USSR fought alongside the Soviet Army. He stressed that the tremendous sacrifices of Soviet and Czechoslovak soldiers will never be forgotten.

"We also respect those soldiers who expressed their patriotism, their relationship to the liberty of the country and opposition to fascism by joining Army troops on the territories of Poland, Great Britain and the Middle East. Our nations are grateful to all who distinguished themselves at the battlefields of World War II", he said.

In another part of his address referring to the restructuring process in Czechoslovakia, Ladislav Adamec said that people see the purpose of this process in unequivocal support for everything positive and in irreconcilability with all that harms the principles of socialism.

"We are experiencing a difficult time, everyday tests of the firmness of revolutionary conviction and resolve, of the knowledge of Leninism and art of its creative application, on both the national and international scale...the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee regards a sincere...relationship to the Leninist line of the CPSU, expressed in the program and practice of restructuring as a key matter", Adamec said.

Dealing with world topics, Ladislav Adamec said that international relations are changing for the better, due mainly to new political thinking, pursued by the USSR and the other socialist countries. "We support all steps towards making the positive process, the path to the solution of all problems only by political means, really irreversible", he said.

He recalled Czechoslovakia's joint initiatives with the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the West German Social Democratic Party to form zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons in central Europe, as well as the Czechoslovak proposal for a zone of confidence and cooperation along the borderline between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries.

Ladislav Adamec further said that favourable trends in international relations are promising for the future but a fundamental turn has not yet taken place. Reactionary circles in the USA and NATO countries continue armament efforts. The policy from the positions of strength remains the main tool of achieving the political goals of imperialist countries. Dangerous plans for arms "build-up" and "compensation" for the destroyed nuclear weapons appear, new militaristic programs emerge. "In a situation in which we are confronted with the strongly armed armies of imperialist powers, when ever more modern kinds of weapons, including space weapons, are being manufactured, we, too, must responsibly ensure the defence capability of our state. Therefore, we strengthen the combat and political preparedness of the Army, and its cooperation with the armies of the Warsaw Treaty member states", Ladislav Adamec said.

Jakes, Soviet Generals at Reception

LD0510225388 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 2200 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Army General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense, held a reception this evening in the Cernin Palace in Prague to mark Czechoslovak People's Army Day and the 44th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla operation. Attending the reception were Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Gustav Husak, president of the Republic and member of the Presidium of the party Central Committee; Ladislav Adamec, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee; Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium of the party Central Committee; and other political and public figures.

Also present were representatives of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states attached to the Federal Ministry of National Defense, representatives of the command of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia, and other Soviet generals and officers.

CC Presidium Prepares for 10th CC Session

LD0510152888 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Today at its session the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee paid attention to preparations for the 10th session of the party Central Committee, which has been called for Monday, 10 October. In this connection it discussed some cadre proposals, proposals for the chairman of standing commissions of the Central Committee, and the report on the activity of the Presidium, the Secretariat, and the comissions of the CPCZ Central Committee since its ninth session this April. The report is to be presented to the members of the party Central Committee for their evaluation and approval.

The Central Committee Presidium also discussed preparations for the 129th session of the CEMA Executive Committee which is to begin in Moscow on 10 October. It voiced its approval of the course of action of the CSSR permanent representative to the CEMA.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium acknowledged the proposal for the composition of the CPCZ and National Front commissions for the preparation of the new CSSR Constitution. It tasked the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Milos Jakes, to present the proposal to a session of the party Central Committee and then to the plenum of the National Front Central Committee for their approval.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium also acquainted itself with the implementation of the tasks for the CSSR resulting from the resolutions of 44th session of the CEMA and its Executive Committee.

Lenart Inspects Gabcikovo-Nagymaros Construction

AU0510101488 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Oct 88 p 1

[CTK report: "Attention to Both Economic and Ecological Issues; Comrade Jozef Lenart Among Builders"]

[Excerpts] Bratislava—Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, acquainted himself on Saturday [1 October] with the progress of the construction of the hydrocracking unit in the primary plant of the Slovnaft Bratislava concern enterprise and paid a visit to the construction site of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros hydroelectric project on the Danube. [passage omitted]

During his visit to the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros hydroelectric scheme, Jozef Lenart expressed interest, above all, in the construction-related supply problems, and with problems connected with ensuring the scheme's ecological parameters. [passage omitted]

The first unit of the Gabcikovo hydroelectric power plant is slated to begin generating electricity to the power grid in July 1990. The present pace of construction work corresponds to that objective. But the slight shortfall in the volume of concrete pouring in the first half of the year made it impossible for the builders to catch up with the delayed deliveries of large-sized windows, double floors, and some other products from other branches. The shortage of steel reinforcing rods for concrete work is particularly great.

Comrade Jozef Lenart was accompanied by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Slovak SR; Ivan Knotek, CPSL Central Committee secretary; Jaromir Obzina, CSSR deputy premier; and Stefan Rybar, leading secretary of the Bratislava CPSL City Committee.

In a chat with radio, television, and CTK correspondents at the end of his inspection tour, Jozef Lenart took a stand on the project's ecological questions. He stressed that it is necessary to thoroughly weigh these and provide a clear and scientific answer to them. However, the hydroelectric scheme on the Danube has been planned from the start as an ecological project designed to contribute to the improvement of the water regimen and to protect fairly large areas against the elements of nature. Experts should more extensively inform the public to prevent doubts about the project.

As for the ups and downs in deliveries by various branches, Jozef Lenart said he will inform the responsible officials about them. However, in general, the problem requires finding a new system of incentives for suppliers, so that they become interested in the rapid completion and faultless operation of investment projects.

Press Notes Opposition, Ecology

AU0510121088 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 3 October on page 4 and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 4 October on page 6 carry a 1,200-word Jaroslav Kojzar article, entitled "Danube Project and Vienna Wavelength—or Driving Wedges; Such Are the Facts." Kojzar begins by noting the opposition to continuing construction work on the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros scheme, saying that "it is clearer than clear that the main issue is not the Danube project itself—this was also proven by the recent demonstration in Budapest."

After quoting from the NEPSZABADSAG report on the event, Kojzar notes that "from time to time the campaign against the Czechoslovak-Hungarian hydroelectric scheme is also joined by Austrian radio, which casts doubt on the significance of this project with the help of peculiar 'arguments.'" To back up his claim, Kojzar quotes a radio statement by "somebody named M. Adler" on how the CSSR and Hungary are reportedly dependent on power imports from Austria, and a statement from an interview with Director Fremuth of the Austrian power economies enterprise, in which it was said that the Danube scheme is a devastation of nature in the CSSR, the country with the worst environmental conditions in Europe. Kojzar then speaks of CSSR-Austrian agreements on mutual seasonal power deliveries, which show that the CSSR definitely does not depend on power from Austria. He states that Austria itself will profit from the power projects on the Danube.

After pointing out that river pollution in the CSSR is not as bad as it is "to the west of the CSSR's borders," and after citing Western agency reports on river pollution and forest damage in Europe, Kojzar states: "Although we do not head the list of polluters (as Austrian radio would like to prove), we are nevertheless aware that the situation is not good and that these issues cannot be effectively resolved by any country on its own. That is why we are in favor of taking joint steps toward improving the ecological situation in Europe—in favor of mutual assistance and the exchange of necessary data."

Kojzar concludes by again quoting Director Fremuth on the latter's conviction that outstanding Hungarian scientists must have worked out analyses on whether the Danube scheme would affect the underground waters that Budapest draws upon; that the communist regimes surely feel as much responsibility for the ecological safety of their citizens as Western regimes do; and that he cannot imagine the Hungarian Government failing to adhere to contracts on the Danube scheme by breaking off construction work.

Hungarian Data on Benefits Cited

AU0510112588 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 4 October on page 6 carries a 2,200-word article by Gejza Vilcek, the paper's Budapest correspondent, entitled "Agriculture, Power Industry, Transportation." The article deals with Hungarian experts' calculations about the benefits of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros system of hydroelectric power stations on the Danube.

Vilcek first reviews a 1985 study by Dr Imre Petrasovits, professor at the Godollo Agricultural College, on the impact of the scheme on agriculture. According to the professor's calculations, wheat and corn output in the entire "Szigetkoz" area will decline by about 2.5 percent as a result of the loss of land that will be flooded. However, this loss will reportedly be more than offset by the concomitant drainage or irrigation of several thousand hectares of land, which it will be possible to use for "intensive" farming. Overall, Petrasovics estimates that the net contribution of the scheme to farming in the "directly affected area" will amount to 2.85 million forints a year.

Next, Vilcek interviews Gyorgy Hatvani, general director of the Hungarian Power Industry Trust, on the importance of the scheme for the Hungarian power industry. Hatvani is quoted as having told Vilcek that, given the "average flow of the Danube," the scheme will supply 1,900 gigawatt hours of electricity a year to the Hungarian power grid, of which 41 percent will be valuable "peak- current" power. Between 1993 and 1996, Hungary will retain all of this electricity, which will allow it to bridge the period before the new 1,000-megawatt unit of the Paks nuclear power station reaches its full output. Hatvani warns that should no electricity be produced by Nagymaros between 1993 and 1996, power cuts would inevitably follow, "which would have moral and political consequences, not to mention causing economic losses." For a period of 20 years after 1996, Hatvani goes on to say, Hungary will supply 1.2 billion kilowatt hours of electricity a year to Austria, in return for Austrian financing of the project. Hatvani claims that no bank would extend such advantageous terms of credit. Asked about the consequences of a possible halt in construction at Nagymaros, Hatvani says that "without Nagymaros, Gabcikovo would have to operate as a through-flow [prutokova] power station. It would be overdesigned for this purpose, and the Czechoslovak side could rightly claim damages for the losses incurred in this way. Hungary would therefore lose more than its 50-percent share of power output."

Finally, Vilcek interviews Istvan Csakvari, commercial director of the Mahart shipping company, on the importance of the Danube scheme for river transportation on the Danube. Csakvari is quoted as having told the Bratislava PRAVDA correspondent, among other things, that the scheme will eliminate shallow places that make navigation unsafe and reduce its efficiency. It will be possible to use ships with a greater draft and ships will be able to carry more cargo. Because there will be practically no countercurrent between Gabcikovo and Nagymaros, navigation will also become more fuel-efficient.

Attached to the Vilcek article is a 100-word CTK Budapest dispatch on the results of a Hungarian public opinion poll about the construction of the Danube dam project. According to the CTK report, 77 percent of respondents said that the scheme was beneficial from the viewpoint of power generation, 55 percent that it was beneficial from the viewpoint of navigation, and 48 percent that it would play a positive role as a protection against floods.

Article on Hungarians in CSSR 'Irresponsible'
AU0510133388 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Oct 88 p 6

[Unattributed report in the "Said-Written" column: "Criticism of Irresponsibility"]

[Text] The MSZMP newspaper NEPSZABADSAG has published an article by its editor Pal E. Feher on the first issue of KAPU (GATE) magazine. The journal, which calls itself an independent cultural and social magazine, had published an article entitled "Hungarian Minorities Abroad." Pal E. Feher notes the magazine's irresponsible handling of statistical data and takes particular issue with the part of the article dealing with the status of the Hungarian minority in Czechoslovakia. In this context NEPSZABADSAG expresses its appreciation of the fact that Bratislava not only has Hungarian radio broadcasts, but also a Hungarian publishing house—MADACH, which cooperates with other Hungarian publishing houses—and Hungarian theaters. NEPSZABADSAG stresses that Csemadok, the cultural club of Hungarian working people in Czechoslovakia, has been a member of the National Front for several years (KAPU interprets this fact the other way around). [sentence as published] Is this what independence means, Pal E. Feher asks. KAPU's methods are aimed at disorienting its readers. But independence does not mean irresponsibility, or not being dependent on the facts, NEPSZABADSAG emphasizes.

Pacem in Terris Statement on Church-State Ties
LD0510203188 Prague CTK in English 1815 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Prague Oct 5 (CTK)—The Federal Committee of the Association of Catholic Clergy Pacem in Terris in Czechoslovakia has issued a statement at its latest meeting here, welcoming the results of the discussions between the state and the church as a positive step.

The statement, carried by the latest issue of the weekly KATOLICKE NOVINY, pointed out the significance of the reorganization of conditions for the teaching of religion, the decision to increase the number of copies of religious literature, expand the number of nuns and enable deacons to serve in dioceses.

The document rejected political attempts of irresponsible emigrants and foreign radio stations which try to provoke disputes and anxiety under the pretext of religious reasons.

The statement expressed the association's awareness of responsibility at its participation in improving church-state relations, which it considers a constructive reality. "We are pleased to see that churches are an integral part of society in which we live", the statement said, and expressed support for the stand of the Catholic Church representatives who are sincerely interested in further strengthening good relations through a dialogue from positions of confidence in the homeland and the whole society.

The statement welcomed the appointment and consecration of two auxiliary Prague bishops and the bishop of the Trnava Archdiocese. "We are convinced that through understanding for and improvement of relations within the framework of further talks between our government and the Apostolic See we shall welcome also further bishops for which vacant seats are waiting" the Pacem in Terris statement said.

Slovaks Complain About Dominance of Czech on TV
AU0510135288 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Oct 88 p 5

[Article by meritorious artist Juraj Sarvas: "At Home, Every Tree Salutes You"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] We must not allow any wedges to be driven between our two nations. However, we must also learn to always and forever respect one another. Sometimes, to the detriment of the cause, we tend to reassess well-modeled concepts. Let us consider, for example, the structure of broadcasts on Czechoslovak television. During discussions and performances, I meet with people from all over Slovakia. Ordinary people are beginning to show that they are dissatisfied with the structure of programs. Therefore, I have also started to pay attention to the composition of the television programming. And it is a fact that, especially during the weekend, on Saturdays and Sundays, programs in the Czech language from the Prague studio sometimes comprise almost 100 percent of all programming. This is a wrong policy, especially toward Slovak youth, the most avid television watchers during these days. We are fighting for a renaissance of literary Slovak because of the quite perceptible recent decline in its quality, and we want to hear pure Slovak spoken on television. Television has done a great deal to bring our two nations closer together, to help them to know each other better, and to learn about the two national cultures. The structure of the "A Minute for Poetry" program on Sundays, for example, used to be good. On 3 Sundays every month, Slovak and Czech poetry used to be broadcast separately on the Czech and Slovak channels and, once a month, Czech and Slovak poetry used to alternate on the national program. Now 80 percent of the poetry that is broadcast nationally is Czech, and only 20 percent is Slovak.

The Czechoslovak Republic is a modern state providing opportunities for the development of all nationalities. In the area of culture, however, it is necessary to employ the most sensitive scales. [passage omitted]

Jakes Receives PRC's Zhou Peiyuan

LD0710082488 Prague CTK in English 2109 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Prague Oct 6 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and Chairman of the National Front Milos Jakes received here today Deputy Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Zhou Peiyuan.

They appreciated the present level and dynamism of development of Czechoslovak-Chinese relations and expressed the conviction that the current visit to Czechoslovakia by a delegation of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference will give new impulses to strengthening friendship between the people of the two countries.

Cooperation Pact Signed With PRC

LD0710082888 Prague CTK in English 2138 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Prague Oct 6 (CTK)—Deputy Chairman of the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee Tomas Travnicek and Deputy Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Zhou Peiyuan signed here Thursday [6 October] an agreement on cooperation between the two organizations.

The adopted document, in which both sides expressed interest in extending fraternal contacts in the interest of the Czechoslovak and Chinese people's effort at building socialism and the preservation of world peace, has set up a framework for further deepening of contacts between the two organizations.

On the basis of the document, the two sides will exchange delegations to discuss concrete questions of cooperation and mutual experience.

Head of the visiting Chinese delegation Zhou Peiyuan met here Thursday with scientists from the Hydrodynamic Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and other specialists.

Participants in the discussion listened carefully to a lecture of the Chinese guest on the turbulence of incompressible liquids, the problem Zhou Peiyuan has been dealing with successfully, and which is in direct connection with the application of vascular prostheses and artificial heart muscle substitutes.

Honecker, Delegation Continue Spanish Visit

King Hosts Banquet for Honecker

AU0610101988 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Oct 88 p 1

[Text] Madrid—King Juan Carlos I gave a banquet in honor of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which was characterized by a friendly atmosphere. The King received the GDR head of state for this gathering at the Zarzuela Palace, the residence of the royal couple located northwest of Madrid. During their friendly talk, the host and the visitor expressed satisfaction at the good level of relations between the two countries and spoke in favor of expanding them. Both sides described the development of bilateral relations as a contribution to promoting confidence and to safeguarding peace in Europe and the world.

At the end of his visit to the Zarzuela Palace, Erich Honecker invited King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia to pay a visit to the GDR. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

Subsequently, the two heads of state were photographed.

The Zarzuela Palace was built in the 17th century as a hunting lodge for the royal family. It was destroyed during the Spanish Civil War and rebuilt at the beginning of the sixties. The palace and the inventory are among Spain's cultural state property.

Honecker Gives Toast at Banquet

AU0610105988 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Oct p 3

[Toast by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, at a banquet given in his honor by Spanish King Juan Carlos I in Madrid on 3 October: "Good Relations—Factor of Stability in Europe"]

[Text] Your Majesty, ladies and gentlemen, I would like to thank you once more for the friendly words of welcome and the cordial reception accorded to me and my entourage. It was a pleasure for me to accept the invitation to visit your beautiful country, which has helped write the important chapter of European and world history and which enjoys high regard in the international community of states and people.

Spanish art and culture have had an immortal effect on all of mankind which continues today. Names such as Velazquez and Goya, Cervantes and Garcia Lorca will always be spoken with admiration.

In the GDR, too, the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus is being honored. The 1992 world exhibition to be held in Seville to mark this historic date will testify to Spain's high reputation and its important contemporary role. The GDR intends to contribute to the success of this exhibition.

Not least, I would like to mention the summer Olympics in Barcelona in the same year, an event which in its own way will express the ideals of peace and international understanding. Our athletes are already looking forward to fair competition in Spain which, like our country, shows so much feeling for and lively interest in sports.

That great son of Spain Pablo Picasso created with his dove of peace a symbol known throughout the world which carries within it the yearning of all people for a happy and secure life without fear of war. His Guernica picture warns the viewer never to forget what happened over 50 years ago and to work with all our strength to ensure that nothing similar is ever repeated. One can certainly see it as an appeal to act together above and beyond all that divides us to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno from mankind. Peace and disarmament, fruitful mutual cooperation, and with it also the cultivation of the humanist cultural and historical legacy are interests that could bring our two states and peoples into a close, indeed a friendly collaboration.

If the voice of Spain has such an attentive hearing in international life today, then this is directly linked with its stand against war and the danger of war, for political solutions, against mistrust, and for steps to strengthen trust and peaceful cooperation. Here the work of the Spanish royal house is well known, and we value it highly.

We remember well Spain's commitment for the constructive running of the CSCE review meeting in hospitable Madrid, during the first half of the eighties. At the conclusion of this meeting, you, your Majesty, expressed the wish of the people for those who govern, more than ever before, to "show their will, in deeds, not just words, and to make progress along the path of dialogue.

Our meeting today as well as my first talk with Felipe Gonzalez, head of the government, testify to the feelings of responsibility and goodwill with which both sides are pursuing the way to a serious political dialogue. The atmosphere and content of the talks reinforce my conviction that dialogue is an indispensable means of solving the problems of safeguarding peace, disarmament, and confidence building.

During this century both of our peoples had to learn the horrors and suffering of war and destruction. Just as the Spanish do, the citizens of the GDR also live today in the "consciousness that peace is the most valuable possession of the people." We wholly and completely endorse this concept, which you, your Majesty, expressed at the beginning of the year.

Since its foundation, the GDR's foremost concern has been to contribute only to peace and never again let war emanate from German soil. Your policies of dialogue and cooperation as well as active cooperation in solving disarmament questions, whether in the nuclear or conventional sphere, correspond to this. We are aspiring to a Europe free from nuclear weapons and all means of mass destruction, a Europe with a drastically reduced number of conventional weapons and forces.

Freedom from nuclear weapons on Spanish territory is a contribution to peace and security. We welcome Spain's stance even more, because we consider the creation of nuclear-free zones on our continent as extremely useful for the promotion of the disarmament process altogether.

With great satisfaction the GDR, like Spain, noted and supported the treaty between the USSR and the USA on eliminating their medium-range missiles and the start of its implementation, but the threat of the destruction of human civilization has still not been banished.

That which began so hopefully must be strengthened and stabilized by further measures of disarmament, security, and confidence-building. We see in the halving of the Soviet and U.S. stocks of strategic nuclear weapons with observance of the ABM treaty, a halt to nuclear weapon tests, a ban on and the destruction of all chemical weapons, and the drastic reduction of conventional arms and armed forces from the Atlantic to the Urals, the road to a secure peace on our continent and in the whole world.

Today, peace and security can no longer by achieved against one another but only with one another. In this consists the basic thought of the proposals for disarmament, security, and confidence building submitted by the Warsaw Pact states in July in the Polish capital. The efforts of all countries—the large ones, the medium-sized ones and the small ones—are required to complete the work of peace.

Europe may not be the center of the world, but it is of particular importance in the struggle to preserve peace. Within the framehwork of NATO and the Warsaw Pact there are more weapons concentrated here than anywhere else, but with the CSCE process, an example for detente and lively relations of peaceful coexistence was created.

"The time will undoubtedly come," runs the prediction of the great French philosopher Saint-Simon, "when all the people of Europe will realize that they must settle questions of general interest together." If we continue further in the direction embarked upon in Helsinki, if everyone on his side and with his friends and allies works to further reduce confrontation, then the common home of Europe will come into being with the final act as the house rules. It will be a community of equal residents who feel at ease and who are secure. This would be an encouragement for the people of other continents.

Your Majesty, it can certainly be seen as grounds for satisfaction that relations between the GDR and the Spanish kingdom have received tangible impetus. They are based on mutual respect and the desire for equal, beneficial cooperation. We have intensified political dialogue in keeping with the requirements of the time.

The bilateral economic relations, which are characterized by continuity and growth, also contribute to the good relationship of our two states. We wish to further expand them for mutual benefit. As for the cultural and scientific relations, in the future still greater efforts could be made to open up the mutual reserves for the benefit of our peoples.

Satisfaction at what has been achieved in bilateral cooperation is linked with confident expectations for the coming years. The good relations between our countries with their different social systems but with an equally strong interest in peace and cooperation are also a factor for stability and predictability in Europe. They deserve to be carefully preserved and to be deepened for the benefit of both peoples.

I am convinced that from our talks, of which I shall always have pleasant memories, fresh impetus will issue for mutual understanding, trust, and cooperation. In this spirit I ask you to raise your glasses with me and to drink to

Your health, Your Majesty, the health of the Spanish royal house, the health of the Spanish people, joint work for the preservation of peace and flourishing cooperation between the two states, and to the health of all those present here.

Honecker, Gonzalez Conclude Talks

AU0710101488 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Oct 88 pp 1, 2

[Report on talks held between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, in Madrid on 4 October 1988: "Erich Honecker and Felipe Gonzalez for the Expansion of Varied Relations"]

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR's State Council, and Felipe Gonzalez, prime minister of the Kingdom of Spain, concluded their consultations on Tuesday afternoon with a further round of talks at the official seat of the head of government. The exchange of views proceeded in an open and constructive atmosphere. It related to questions concerning the development of the two countries, the international situation, and bilateral relations.

Erich Honecker outlined essential features of the GDR's internal development, stressing the close connection between the domestic policy course aimed at a steady growth in prosperity and the active peace policy of the GDR.

The two sides then discussed in detail current developments in international relations. They agreed that despite existing obstacles and problems, conditions for peace preservation and an improvement in the international situation are shaping more favorably. They attached particular importance to the implementation of the treaty on eliminating Soviet and U.S. intermediate-range missiles, which had introduced nuclear disarmament.

Felipe Gonzalez spoke out in favor of bringing realism and political dialogue increasingly to bear on international relations. He longs for the day when there will be no more nuclear weapons and military blocs. The GDR head of state agreed with him and underlined the need to continue the disarmament process now. Existing asymmetries and imbalances must be redressed through disarmament and not arms modernization.

In the further course of the talks Erich Honecker outlined the disarmament proposals of the Warsaw Pact states. The priority is the conclusion of a treaty on the 50-percent reduction of the strategic offensive weapons of the USSR and the United States under strict adherence to the ABM Treaty, a gradual halt to nuclear weapons tests, a ban on chemical weapons, and destruction of stockpiles as well as a drastic reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe.

The GDR has a special interest in a speedy start to negotiations on conventional disarmement in Europe and in separate negotiations on the question of reducing and eliminating the tactical nuclear weapons remaining in Europe, said Erich Honecker. He also referred to the consultations proposed between member countries of NATO and the Warsaw Pact on a comparison of military doctrines, which could contribute to mutual confidence-building.

There was agreement between the two politicians on the question of the value of regional initiatives for reducing political and military confrontation. The Spanish prime minister assessed initiatives such as that for nuclear- and chemical weapons-free zones in central Europe as steps for promoting global solutions. He sees Spain's freedom from nuclear weapons as an important contribution against the nuclear threat.

Erich Honecker explained the proposals submitted jointly with the CSSR for a corridor free of nuclear weapons and a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe as well as the SED/SPD proposal for the creation of a "zone of trust and security in central Europe." In this connection he stressed the importance of the Jaruzelski plan for the reduction of armaments and for raising trust in central Europe through a gradual thinning of nuclear and conventional potential. All these proposals followed on from Western demands for more predictability and transparency of military activities. The international meeting of nuclear weapons-free zones in Berlin openly and comprehensively discussed the possibilities and problems of those zones.

Erich Honecker agreed with Felipe Gonzalez that joint efforts by all CSCE states are now required to conclude the Vienna follow-up meeting with the adoption of a substantive and balanced document. A realistic approach and respect for the legitimate interests of all sides is necessary.

Referring to international crisis points, Felipe Gonzalez expressed Spain's concern about the dangers posed to world peace with variable degrees of intensity by these crisis points. The two sides advocated permanent and just negotiated solutions with the participation of all involved parties. Erich Honecker outlined the GDR's position on the situation in Afghanistan, the Gulf conflict, and the situations in the southern African and the Caribbean regions. The two sides support the proposals of the Contadora states and the relevant initiatives of President Ortega.

Following on from yesterday's exchange of views, Erich Honecker and Felipe Gonzalez discussed the present state and future prospects for bilateral cooperation. Felipe Gonzalez assessed Erich Honecker's visit to Spain as an expression of the good level of relations reached. He agrees with Erich Honecker's assessment of a steady development of political, economic, cultural-scientific and treaty relations over the past few years.

The two politicians expressed their interest in an even more comprehensive utilization of the possibilities of beneficial cooperation. They attach particular importance to the continuation of political dialogue at a high, and at the highest level. Erich Honecker spoke out in favor of a short-term raising of economic relations to a higher level. The GDR is open to new forms of economic cooperation. He also expressed interest in expanding and deepening scientific and cultural relations, which are of great importance for better mutual understanding.

The two sides expressed their conviction that in the future, further favorable conditions for a long-term, stable, dynamically-developing cooperation will unfold between the GDR and Spain.

The official talks were also attended by the two countries' foreign ministers, Oskar Fischer and Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, as well as on the GDR side, state secretary Frank-Joachim Herrmann, head of the chancellery of the chairman of the State Council, Ambassador Werner Fleck, head of the West European section in the Foreign Ministry, and Harry Spindler, ambassador to Spain.

Honecker Toasts Gonzalez at Luncheon

AU0710093488 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Oct 88 p 3

[Toast given by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, at a luncheon hosted by Gonzalez in Madrid on 4 October: "Both Countries Have Grown Closer Together in These Few Days"]

[Text] Mr Prime Minister,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like to thank you very warmly for your friendly reception. You have outlined the main points of our cooperation in your remarks. It is indeed the case, and I and the members of my entourage have the firm conviction, that Spain and the GDR have drawn closer in these past few days. That is important for what we are striving for together: the consolidation of peace and the creation of a European home.

We all know that this is not a simple matter. It requires patience and sufficient insight into realities. But in the past few days we have felt that in these major issues which concern mankind at present we are pulling in the same direction, as we say in German. And it is also a hopeful sign that during our stay we also referred to areas in which there are certain shortcomings. You rightly said that in major questions of international politics and bilateral relations we are in full and complete agreement.

In the cultural sphere, too, an area which can certainly be expanded, there are numerous contacts. In one of the most important areas in which a certain shortcoming exists, in the economic sphere, science and technology, very intensive talks were conducted during my visit. And I may say that the target we have set ourselves for 1990 will not only be met, and that the talks which were conducted here show that there are various areas in the economic and scientific-technical sector which can be expanded more intensively. No matter how different our social systems are or how different the prevailing alliance systems which we are anchored in are, I can nevertheless confirm that we are united by one factor: a really tough struggle for the preservation of peace and security in Europe, close cooperation in all sociopolitical spheres, including the economy. In this spirit I would like to drink to the further development of the friendly relations between Spain and the GDR. Your health!

Gonzalez Offers Return Toast

AU0710101888 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Oct 88 p 2

[Toast by Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez at a luncheon given for Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, in Madrid on 4 October: "A Hopeful Period in East-West Relations"]

[Text] Mr Chairman:

Since this country's custom at dessert so demands, permit me to be brief. Yesterday his majesty, the king, welcomed you on behalf of us all. I would like to welcome you in a somewhat more intimate, smaller circle that does not depend so much on protocol. We also had the opportunity to listen to your words, hearing the GDR's standpoint on questions that concern us all. His Majesty expressed our point of view. This permits me to be brief here today. If I have to systematically explain and summarize our relations I would say the following:

Our relations are good in politics, also good in cultural affairs, and could become still better in the fields of economy, technology, and science. In this respect we have a common interest—and I use this term in its authentic meaning—in finding a common space in Europe for cooperation in peace.

From our talks I gather that this drawing closer of positions, in particular concerning disarmament policy, is a real, true, and firm drawing closer, which permits us to be very confident regarding the future. We are experiencing a positive development in our bilateral relations, a hopeful situation in East-West relations, progress toward peace all over the world, the solution of certain regional conflicts, which seemed to have no solution before, and the strengthening of the United Nations. In short, we can speak of a positive period. In this positive cycle of our history we have the pleasure and honor to receive you here in Spain.

I would like to express my great satisfaction to you, Mr Chairman, and to the members of your delegation, my satisfaction in having you here and my gratitude for the talks that we have had. I wish you and your people all the best, Mr Chairman. Here, when someone wishes another person all the best, he knows exactly what is contained in his wish: peace, development, well-being, and justice for you and your people.

Honecker at Congressional Reception

LD0410220288 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1351 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Excerpts] Madrid, 4 Oct (ADN)—There was a reception ceremony for Erich Honecker this afternoon at the Spanish Congress of Deputies. [passage omitted]

Erich Honecker stated that it is a pleasure for him to meet with representatives of the Senate and the Congress of Deputies within the venerable walls of the Cortes Generales. Ten years ago almost to the day the new Spanish Constitution was adopted in this place. In it the will of the Spanish people was laid down, "to cooperate in the consolidation of peaceful relations, marked by good cooperation among all nations of the earth." The GDR also committed itself to this goal.

For this reason it has for years cultivated a constructive dialogue with representatives of other countries, and for this reason he most gladly accepted the invitation to visit the Kingdom of Spain.

In its varied history Europe has experienced how closely human happiness, economic prosperity, and social progress are linked with the preservation of peace. Today most people in our countries do not know war from their own experience, Erich Honecker said. That is good and it should remain so for all time. Peace is a basic precondition for the well-being of humanity, for progress, and for the development of all economic, intellectual and cultural potential. The first obligation and highest responsibility conferred on parliamentarians of all countries on their election by the people undoubtedly consist in preserving it.

There is increasing awareness that given the present state of arms technology, security and peace can no longer be won through force of arms in confrontation between states but can only be agreed upon with one another through political means and on the basis of peaceful coexistence. Following years of dangerous confrontation, an unbridled arms race, and growing international tensions, a change for the better is beginning to emerge in the world arena.

In common with the Kingdom of Spain the GDR also praised the beginning of nuclear disarmament as a result of the start of the destruction of Soviet and U.S. medium- and shorter-range missiles as an event of historic significance. This is how it should and must go on, Erich Honecker said.

However, efforts to virtually put a halt to the introduced disarmament by means of increased arms escalation in other areas or "modernization" of a wide range of weapons are causing concern. The disappearance of the nuclear medium-range weapons reinforces the activities of all those seeking to achieve greater security through fewer weapons. Increased security also benefits those states that have not even deployed nuclear weapons. This should be a spur to work even more actively toward halving the strategic offensive potential. A simultaneous aim is to halt all nuclear tests, ban chemical weapons and drastically reduce the conventional armed forces and armaments from the Atlantic to the Urals.

This would mean that a Europe could be created in which West and East no longer target weapons on each other but derive an unprecedented benefit from the exchange of goods, skills, and ideas. No one need fear the peaceful arms race as it can only bring a gain in the interests of the peoples. They could note with satisfaction that their views on these questions either concur or are similar.

As a state on the dividing line between the two most powerful military alliances with the highest concentration of weapons of mass destruction, the GDR resolutely supports the reduction of military confrontation in Europe. A conflict in the heart of the continent would have fatal consequences for all mankind. For this reason the GDR together with the CSSR submitted proposals for the creation of a corridor free of nuclear weapons and a zone free of chemical weapons in Central Europe. These proposals, like the project of the SED and the SPD for the creation of a zone of trust and security in central Europe, are conducive to facilitating the worldwide elimination of weapons of mass destruction and strengthening trust.

The GDR also supports similar initiatives by other states aimed at disarmament and detente, including nuclear-free zones in Northern Europe, in the Balkans, and corresponding ideas in the Mediterranean region. An area free of nuclear weapons from the North Cape to southern Europe could thus come about, as proposed by a large number of representatives from throughout the world at the international meeting for nuclear-free zones in Berlin.

The GDR and the Kingdom of Spain, which belong to different social orders and opposing military coalitions, should, each at the side of their friends and allies, utilize more intensively and over and above what divides them, possibilities to ensure that peace becomes more secure through ever fewer weapons. Existing barriers must be overcome and prejudice and mistrust must be eliminated from international life. Spain will always find a reliable and dependable partner in the GDR when it is a matter of working together in the interests of peace and the welfare of the two peoples.

It can be noted with satisfaction that relations between the GDR and the Kingdom of Spain are making good progress. Wide-ranging friendly contacts exist in the most varied spheres, including between the two countries' parliamentarians. Erich Honecker, said he knew the value of those contacts from his own decades of parliamentary work.

Reliable partnership and mutual trust are a suitable basis for further expanding cooperation. The positive results of the past years are an encouragement to look to the future with optimism.

Erich Honecker said in conclusion: "We are deeply impressed by the warm sympathy with which we were greeted in your country and which has accompanied us since. We regard this as proof of the friendly feelings linking our peoples and nations. It will be our joint concern to cultivate and deepen them."

Erich Honecker wished the deputies, who thanked him with prolonged applause, every success in their responsible activity for the welfare of the Spanish people.

At the end the guest was introduced to the spokesmen of the parliamentary groups of both chambers. They expressed satisfaction with the state visit, which they

described as conducive to the development of relations. Felix Pons and Jose Rodriguez Pardo bade farwell to Erich Honecker with warm expressions of thanks for his visit to the Cortes Generales.

Honecker Addresses Businessmen

AU0710110888 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Oct 88 p 3

[Speech by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, at a meeting with representatives of the Spanish Entrepreneurs' Association in Madrid on 4 October: "GDR Values Spain as an Attractive Trade Partner"]

[Text] Esteemed Mr President Jose Maria Cuevas, ladies and gentlemen:

It has been a pleasure for me to accept the invitation to this exchange of views with representatives of Spanish business and trade on the occasion of my official state visit. The initiative for this meeting was started by you, Mr Cuevas, the president of the Spanish Entrepreneurs' Association. I cordially thank you for this and for your friendly words of welcome.

The GDR considers Spain to be a significant partner in cooperation. Despite different systems and alliance memberships, there are many contact points in politics, economy, and culture, as the talks with King Juan Carlos and Prime Minister Gonzalez have once again confirmed. They were essentially directed toward safeguarding peace and continuing the process of cooperation and detente in Europe.

Mutually advantageous trade and economic relations are of great importance for this peaceful cooperation between states and peoples. Long before the continuous and constructive political dialogue marked the relations between the GDR and Spain, trade relations and the corresponding business contacts contributed to our getting to know one another and to understanding between our two countries.

In the talks so far, both sides have agreed that the trade and economic relations between the GDR and Spain will be continued and expanded steadily. Permit me to affirm to this circle of responsible representatives of Spanish economic life that the GDR is paying much attention to the development of economic relations with enterprises and institutions in your country. We will do what we can to provide them with a promising development. We want the progress achieved in political relations so far, of which the state visit is a visible expression, to be particularly reflected in the expansion of trade and economic relations.

The GDR considers the economy of the Kingdom of Spain to be an efficient and attractive trading partner. We know much about the great economic, scientific, and cultural achievements of the Spanish people and we have been able to deepen these impressions during our visit. Significant dynamism is the basis of this development, and we wish you much further success along this path for the benefit of your country and in the interest of fruitful cooperation.

In principal, the GDR is encouraging economic relations with partners in Western Europe and in other continents. By fully using the possibilities of the international division of labor, good and solid conditions will be created to also further expand economic cooperation between the GDR and Spain. This is served by a series of concrete agreements on cooperation between the GDR and Spanish enterprises which have already been concluded or which will be signed in the coming days.

This year the GDR has taken up official relations with the EC. We see this as an important step toward the further expansion of economic cooperation with the states of Western Europe. We are following the proposed formation of a single EC market with great attention. In this, we take a positive view of those voices which stress that, at the same time, new possibilities for cooperation with CEMA countries are being viewed, and that protectionism does not help the development of relations, but harms them. Let us look at everything that encourages international economic cooperation. We want to make our contribution to this. I am sure that today's exchange of views will provide useful ideas and proposals for the expansion of trade and economic relations between our two countries.

Ladies and gentlemen, thank you for your attention.

Mittag Speaks to Businessmen

LD0510104688 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1941 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Excerpts] Madrid, 4 Oct (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State and his entourage met with well-known representatives of the Spanish Employers' Association late on Tuesday [4 October] afternoon. [passage omitted]

Erich Honecker said that the GDR saw Spain as a significant partner in cooperation. [passage omitted]

During the further course of the meeting Guenter Mittag, SED Politburo member, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State, gave a talk on the national economy of the GDR and its prospects as well as on experiences and possibilities for further expanding economic cooperation between the GDR and Spain.

The speaker said that it is the declared objective of the GDR that peaceful cooperation between the states and peoples in Europe be brought on energetically despite the differing social systems. In this, the development of trade and economic relations on the basis of equality and for mutual benefit plays a very important role. A policy

of peaceful dialogue and cooperation has its strongest foundation in a healthy and soaring economy. As presumably every other state in our continent, the GDR gives particular consideration to the development of its national economy, in particular justified through the declared objective of its policies of doing everything for the welfare of the people and in order to secure peace.

Guenter Mittag said that we see a direct connection between high and increasing economic capability and the solution of basic social questions for mankind.

Referring to the level of and the prospects for cooperation between the GDR and Spain in the economic fields, he stressed that the GDR considers Spain's national economy with its firms, enterprises and institutions to be an efficient partner, wealthy in prospects, for the further speedy expansion of economic relations for mutual benefit. There already exist some good prerequisites for this in the agreement on economic and industrial cooperation from October 1983.

The working program on the development of economic and industrial-technical cooperation for the years 1988-1990 signed by the governments of both countries during the present visit provided for a doubling of the exchange of goods and will therefore make a decisive contribution to developing economic relations quickly in the short term. This would produce significant progress, is to be welcomed, and offers a good starting-off point for a wider exchange of goods and more intensive cooperation in the industrial area.

In this connection, the first positive examples such as the joint production of railway rotary cranes and two open cast mining machines are to be emphasized.

Objective possibilities are obviously greater than those being used by each side, said Mittag. The GDR is interested in building up and extending existing and new sales lines in the Spanish market, going out from its traditions and perspectives in the area of mechanical engineering in its connection with electronics.

There are diverse offers oriented towards the requirements of Spanish customers, in particular in the areas of machine tools, including computer-controlled machining centers and flexible process systems, polygraphic machines and equipment, textile, agricultural and foodstuff machines as well as scientific appliance construction.

In both national economies electrotechnology/electronics played an important role. It is definitely recommended that the corresponding Spanish firms with their top technologies, for example in the areas of electronics, telecommunications and others, be introduced to the GDR market so that existing possibilites be recognized. This getting to know one another is of great importance.

Mittag continued that it will be very useful if the presence of Spanish firms is to be visibly raised in the GDR market, since one can say without challenge that the GDR market is a competitive market. The GDR is willing and interested, and building on the already existing experience of Spanish enterprises, in cooperating closely within the framework of the proposed investment in the modernization and rationalization plans of GDR industry.

Concerning the presence of GDR combines and foreign trade enterprises in the Spanish market, great efforts with regard to quality and reliablity as well as a supply according to demand are also naturally required on their part, and they are making every effort to bear this in mind.

Guenter Mittag continued that it goes without saying that the sales possibilities for GDR industry in the spirit of a balanced trade are just as important for the further expansion of economic relations. Many an existing barrier should therefore be removed in the interests of participating in competition and gaining orders from Spanish businesses but also from the public procurement system. In this spirit, the activity of the mixed commission already shows that the governments of both countries feel responsible for finding concrete paths toward the development and fostering of mutually-advantageous trade.

In conclusion, Guenter Mittag said it is important to examine effective ways and forms of cooperation using tried and tested experiences. Diverse possibilities of forming a comprehensive economic cooperation exist in concluding different forms of economic and industrial-technical cooperation as well as the joint presence of firms from both countries in Third markets. The GDR will carefully examine every proposal which is useful to both sides. [passage omitted]

Afterwards Erich Honecker and his entourage had the opportunity for talks with renowned representatives of the economic life of the country at the gala meeting.

Erich Honecker emphasized here the significance of close personal contacts between the general directors of GDR enterprises and Spanish firms because this is very encouraging for cooperation. During his present visit it has been agreed to double the level of trade between the two countries. Possibilities for this exist and the capabilities of the GDR have once again just recently been demonstrated at a large exhibition in Moscow.

Erich Honecker continued saying that great importance was placed on the development of high technologies. Branches such as microelectronics or mechanical engineering are capable of competing in world markets. The GDR is following a purposeful course toward great efficiency in the national economy in order to be able to produce more with less means and people.

Erich Honecker said: "We are working on the technology of the future." He wanted to emphasize expressly that in all there were many possibilities for Spanish firms also.

In conclusion, the chairman of the Council of State said to the Spanish businessmen that he is very pleased with the results of the visit and the talks during his stay in Spain. It would be important to him that the economic and scientific-technical relations with Spain develop more strongly. "If we work purposefully we will achieve that."

Honecker Sends Condolences on Strauss Death

AU0610111088 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Oct 88 p 5

[Message from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker and Mrs Monika Hohlmeier, daughter of the late Bavarian Minister President Franz Josef Strauss: "Erich Honecker Condoles"]

[Text] FRG President
Mr Richard von Weizsaecker
Bonn

I was shocked at the news of the death of Mr Franz Josef Strauss, minister president of the Free State of Bavaria. Permit me to convey to you my sincere condolences.

By his committed work, Minister President Strauss made a lasting contribution to the development of relations between the GDR and the FRG.

Erich Honecker

General secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Erich Honecker addressed the following telegram to Franz Josef Strauss' daughter, Mrs Monika Hohlmeier:

Deeply affected by the death of your father Franz Josef Strauss, minister president of the Free State of Bavaria, I convey to you and your family my heartfelt condolences. We will never forget that your father, by his commitment, did much for the good-neighborly relations between the GDR and the FRG.

Ceramics Facility for Making Chips Established

AU0610125888 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Oct 88 p 4

[Summary] Stadtroda (ND)—A new facility for the manufacture of hermetic multilayer ceramic packages for chips started production on Monday [3 October] at the parent company of the ceramics work combine in Hermsdorf. It will fully cover the demand for these components, which are vital to the GDR's microelectronics program. Circuit packages worth DM15 million are to be delivered by the end of the year.

NEPSZABADSAG Answers SCINTEIA 'Attack'

AU0610163788 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Oct 88 p 4

[Unattributed article: "Reply to SCINTEIA"]

[Text] Only a few weeks ago, in the wake of the Arad summit, we able to hope that we would perhaps finally succeed in halting the years of deterioration in our relations. This would have fulfilled the goal which Hungarian policy has actively sought for years. Over the weekend, even before this SCINTEIA article, various Romanian organizations and bodies embarked simultaneously on a bitter campaign against reopening the general consulates, and now, the aforementioned article is the sharpest attack ever on the policy of the MSZMP and of the Hungarian Government. The main charge is that Hungary's attitude contradicts the Arad summit agreements. Therefore, before dealing with some of the allegations published in the SCINTEIA article, we should really recall the events that occurred in Arad.

The Hungarian leadership reacted to the Romanian initiative for a summit with a flexibility unparalleled in international diplomacy: The invitation arrived on Thursday, and Karoly Grosz met with Nicolae Ceausescu on Sunday. The MSZMP delegation did not simply accept an invitation, but also brought along a 10-point plan on how to improve the bilateral relations between the two neighboring countries. Our press effectively publicized this plan, and it covered all areas of our bilateral relations. Without exaggeration, it can be termed the 10 commandments of reason: It does not contain any point that is propagandistic in nature or which seeks unilateral advantages, or any point that does not not accord with the Helsinki principles regulating interstate relations.

As the protocol on the meeting shows, in presenting the Hungarian position and in the ensuing debate, Karoly Grosz explicitly emphasized some issues that derive from the entire content of the package of proposals and which we find particularly important to clarify.

First: We have never questioned the fact that each country and each governing party is itself responsible for its own affairs and for the way it solves the question of cooperation between national minorities living on its territory, in the spirit of justice and international law and in accordance with the Helsinki principles. At the same time, we cannot be indifferent to the fate of Hungarians living beyond our borders. This is simultaneously an element of our foreign relations and a domestic policy issue, if for no other reason than the kinship-friendship relations that span the borders.

The Hungarian public is closely following the fate of the Hungarians who live beyond our borders, and it has the right to express its deep concern when alarming news reaches us about obstacles in maintaining contacts with Hungary, limitations on the use of the mother tongue, the elimination of Hungarian-language instruction, and other similar measures. This alarming news describes circumstances that are quite different from the ones in which Hungarians live in other neighboring countries.

Second: The recently accelerated Romanian resettlement plan is also part of the aforementioned events that adversely affect the Hungarian national minority. People who take a stand against this plan and call for it to be reviewed feel justified concern for preserving the values of Hungarian, and not just Hungarian, culture and civilization. Speaking on this subject, Karoly Grosz pointed out in Arad: "We are at a loss concerning this resettlement plan. Like you, we also feel responsible for preserving the cultural values of Europe and of Hungarians. Our National Assembly has also formulated our concern.... Please, review the consequences inherent in the implementation of this plan."

Third: The fact that increasing numbers of, mostly Hungarian, refugees have recently been arriving in Hungary can hardly be separated from the aforementioned two points. We have never encouraged anyone to leave his homeland precisely because we take human rights seriously, including everyone's inalienable right to live and work in their own homeland. We did not therefore encourage these refugees to come to Hungary; at the same time, however, it was our duty to treat them humanely, in accordance with European standards. A Hungarian proposal for cooperation to solve this problem was submitted in Arad, namely to create a mixed committee to ease the problems of these people. The rejection of this proposal also shows that there has been no genuine change in the Romanian treatment of certain human rights ever since the Arad summit.

However, following the Arad summit, the Hungarian leadership continues to evaluate this meeting as one that had to be held because a responsible policy should not miss a single opportunity, no matter how little chance it has, of settling and developing bilateral relations. No negotiations can provide guarantees for agreement, but there can be no agreement without negotiations. At his talks with his Romanian counterpart in Bucharest, MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Matyas Szuros made proposals for a review of the further joint tasks facing the two parties after the Arad summit, and the government has worked out a special "work package" for developing the bilateral relations. In accordance with this program, in Bucharest recently the Hungarian side urged that the obstacles hindering bilateral tourism be eliminated. Unfortunately, this has not been very successful so far.

The SCINTEIA article was published following events that were slightly more promising than had been the case previously, and the content of several of its allegations simply does not accord with the facts and is formulated in a tone that is unacceptable in international relations.

"Certain Hungarian circles and official forums claim to care for Romanian citizens of Hungarian nationality, but actually they are trying to mislead people, to sow hatred, and to divert their people's attention from the serious economic and social problems currently confronting the country...."

Not only does the Hungarian leadership not divert the people's attention from our country's situation, but it speaks absolutely openly about our serious problems; everyone who is aware of the position that the MSZMP conference took in May this year knows this, and so does everyone who reads the Hungarian press. The Hungarian leadership acts in this way because it knows that in any country and in any situation it is only by facing reality, rather than by idealizing a situation, that one can arrive at a collaboration of forces which are ready to act and at a uniform national position. Karoly Grosz made it clear in Arad that this has nothing to do with the fact that the Romanian practice forces us to continue to care about the fate of the Hungarians living there.

According to SCINTEIA, Hungary is creating the impression that "they have reached agreements that reflect their own unilateral desires formulated in an arrogant tone...." We will not deal with the question of tone in these columns. Anyone can compare. As for the allegations in the quotations above and the further allegations, it is no accident that SCINTEIA falls short of providing an example. Nobody, neither Karoly Grosz nor any other official person, gave the impression that the Arad package of agreements was prepared on the basis of Hungarian proposals. As for the declaration on national minorities, the official Hungarian statements stressed that we had proposed this declaration, but the Romanian side regards it as a document concerning bilateral relations as a whole, which also contains one point on the national minorities, rather than a separate document on the issue. Among other things, one can read about this in Matyas Szuros' interview published by NEPSZABADSAG following his talks in Bucharest. Who, then, is the one who is distorting the Arad agreements?

In their statements, Hungarian officials allegedly present the issue of information concerning the "resettlement" as "unilateral" or even as a "verification." According to SCINTEIA, the local (Hungarian and Romanian) party and government representatives carry out mutual exchanges of experience.... The reality is that not a single responsible Hungarian official has said anything about any desire to "verify" the resettlement plan. What really happened in Arad was the following: In answering Karoly Grosz' proposal for an on-site visit by a Hungarian delegation in Romania to learn about the implementation of the resettlement plan, Nicolae Ceausescu declared the following: "We are ready to supply any information." Karoly Grosz thought that we should make use of this opportunity provided by the Romanian side: "With such an exchange of experience, our representatives would be able to see reality with their own eyes and to speak with the people, and this would help a great deal in making them better understand the situation...."

It is also slightly surprising that SCINTEIA, in full agreement, quotes from a daily from a distant country in order to prove that Hungary is conducting a policy that deviates from socialism. Of course, quotations can be found for events taking place in other countries, too, but that would hardly be sensible, nor would it be rational to continue the debate with the aforementioned daily, as we have already answered its allegations in a NEPSZABADSAG article. However, how do they make their approved quoting of such evaluations compatible with their demand for noninterference in internal affairs?

As for the CSCE follow-up conference in Vienna, everyone who possesses essential information knows the reason for the failure to sign the prepared, compromise final document. This is a question of the facts. As for the "numerous" anti-Helsinki proposals supported by Hungary in Vienna, it is also a question of the facts. It is no accident that they do not provide any example of such proposals, because there is simply no such proposal that was submitted with Hungary's agreement. Not a single proposal. Just like many other things that do not exist, such as the activity carried out on Hungarian soil which "is slandering and abusing" the Romanian people.

Finally, we should answer the question of who benefits from this unparalleled campaign which, among other things, also accuses the Hungarian mass media of anti-communist propaganda. What are the intentions behind these accusations? The answer to the first question is easier: This campaign harms the friendship between peoples, hinders the constructive cooperation of the two neighbors, and harms European cooperation. Its aim is to make Hungary responsible for the international reaction to certain Romanian measures, and to refuse to implement the responsibilities assumed in Arad. However, we will continue to endeavor to fulfill everything that was decided in Arad, for there is no other way.

In spite of everything, we think that it is necessary to continue a calm dialogue, one based on facts. We have been partners in this dialogue so far, and we will continue to be partners in the future.

Pozgay Assesses Assembly Debate on Profit Tax

LD0610170088 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 0940 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Summary] During the recess in today's National Assembly session, reporters interviewed a number of people who have been following the debate, including Imre Pozsgay, minister of state and member of the MSZMP Politburo:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] I have asked Imre Pozsgay to come and answer a single question: How did you find this morning's debate here on the entrepreneurial profit tax, and the unexpected turn with which the debate finally concluded?

[Pozsgay] In the end this turn turned out to be a consensus between the government and the parliament. For me, this debate was extremely important, and also instructive for the other members of the government, I think. But we by no means saw it as some type of issue of confidence.

[Reporter] A loss of prestige? Can it be considered as such?

[Pozsgay] No, I do not consider it to be a loss of prestige. The government would have lost prestige if it had been comitted to forcing this issue through and if it had indeed elevated it to a confidence issue or even one of prestige. But here it is a question of mutually polishing up the working style. And because both the government and the National Assembly would like this, it should become possible for a two-phase discussion to be the norm in similar cases, and it should not have a sensational impact. I think that first and foremost this means a change in working style. And if you were paying attention, you no doubt noticed that in the end the members representing the government also voted in favor of a postponement, together with the prime minister. After all, the National Assembly's will was not in doubt on this issue; there was virtually no doubt.

I would add that what occurred was not a voting defeat, but rather a consensus that both the government and the National Assembly will put another round of reviews of the draft bill on the agenda, and that a decision will unavoidably have to be made at the next National Assembly.

[Reporter] I think you also agree that we have to get used to these things; the deputies have to get used to the, and we the public have to get used to them. And because, for the new-born infant, every joke is new, a case like this will only cause such a big—how should I put it—such a strong reaction on the first occasion. I think there will be many such things in parliament in the near future.

[Pozsgay] That does not matter either—that it has sparked off such a strong reaction. No doubt public opinion will think the same thing, too. Because from this moment on, the discussion of this matter and the work of parliament can only be conducted with the greatest public interest. I repeat: Even if this consensus today has got off to a grating start, what I consider important is that there has been a tacit agreement between the government and the National Assembly that with this we have begun the two-round discussion of laws. It is this which I consider to be of the greatest significance. [end recording]

National Assembly Resumes Session 6 Oct

LD0610154788 Budapest MTI in English 1108 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Budapest, October 6 (MTI)—On Thursday [6 October] the autumn session of the National Assembly continued with the debate on the corporate profit tax bill. Participants included Bruno F. Straub, president of the Presidential Council, Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the HSWP [MSZMP] and chairman of the Council of Ministers, the members of the HSWP Political Committee, the secretaries of the Central Committee and several heads of the Budapest diplomatic corps.

Budapest Deputy Jeno Horvath, the first contributor to the debate, confirmed his earlier proposal that the bill, with the addition of further information, should be discussed only in November, because the sector and competition neutrality mentioned in the draft and ministerial expose do not mean real neutrality and identical judgement. He also pointed out that the present system of withdrawals rather encourages lavish use of funds and increases expenditure, which might thwart the attainment of long-term aims.

As the majority of contributors asked for postponement of decision, Istvan Stadinger presented the question to the vote. The overwhelming majority of deputies voted for the repeated discussion of the report at the session scheduled for the second half of November. There were 23 votes against and 10 abstentions.

Finance Minister on Taxation

LD0610160188 Budapest MTI in English 1436 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Budapest, October 6 (MTI)—Speaking at the debate on the bill on corporate profit tax, the president of an agricultural production cooperative of Nograd County stated his opinion from the point of view of the operational conditions of agricultural cooperatives. The veterinarian of the Babolna agricultural combine recalled the recent decision of parliament aimed at the development of economically backward regions and proposed that job-creating investment projects by private persons or economic units, should receive a 80 per cent tax allowance. On conclusion of the debate, Istvan Stadinger suggested the Commission of Planning and Budget should meet to discuss the concrete amendments proposed by contributors. Finance Minister Miklos Villanyi announced that considering the contributions and the expected voting results, he would consider it purposeful for parliament to regard the report as a "proposal discussed in first reading" and approve it at the next session, together with the law on transformation.

In response to the contributions, Miklos Villanyi expressed agreement with the remarks concerning tax morality, but proposed that the question should not be exclusively the concern of a narrow financial and state administration circle but should become a public affair.

He said the Council of Ministers is frequently criticized for approaching every problem from the financial angle, and added that people objecting to 'fiscal terror' and 'bureaucratic rule' have distorted views. He said the Hungarian parliament has approved budget deficits since 1968, and the state debt is gradually assuming unbearable proportions. It is well known that issuing bank and other loans worth several 10,000 million dollars [figure as received] has to be taken up to cover budget expenditures every year.

Miklos Villanyi said he was included [as received] to agree with economists saying that it is rather the obstacle of a 'soft budget' that prevails in Hungary. He stated that debate on a few questions cannot be considered closed, such as dividend after state property, property assessment and interest in property augmentation.

Villanyi on Tax Income, Budget

LD0610204788 Budapest MTI in English
1715 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Budapest, October 6 (MTI)—The proposed amendments to the laws on the general value-added tax and the personal income tax were presented by Finance Minister Miklos Villanyi.

He recalled that the National Assembly approved the bills on the two new taxes a year ago. After heavy debates and with the adoption of several proposed amendments, the deputies took stand for reform and expressed confidence in the government scheme of stabilization and advancement, with approval of the introduction of the new taxes designed to serve it. It can be stated that the new tax system is workable, although it was introduced in too short a time amid financial difficulties. The economic ills and the falling living standards are not associated with the tax system, which accounts only for 8 per cent of all consumer price rises this year. As long as the decisive proportion of Hungarian products can only be sold at a loss on the world market, it will be impossible to halt inflation, said the minister of finance.

With the preliminary data for September also taken into account, the two new taxes have earned the budget the revenues calculated for the whole year, he stated. To date the general value-added tax has been channelled in keeping with turnover. The revenue of the last nine months amounted to 85,000 million forints, and the annual plan is 126,000 million.

Although the personal income tax revenue which now amounts to 37,000 million forints, fell short of plan in the first half of the year, it is gradually increasing and is expected to reach the predicted sum by the end of the year. Due to the rules of preliminary taxes and the greater outflow of incomes in the third quarter of the year, an estimated 18,000 million forints tax revenue is still expected for the last four months.

Miklos Villanyi pointed out that changes in tax rates, brackets and other value limits can only be effected in the knowledge of a complete picture of next year's plan and budget. There is no opportunity to reduce the average tax burden of the population, but neither would it be desirable to increase it. The appropriate modification of the tax table under preparation will be presented to parliament in December. The modification will not extend to the basic principles of the tax system, as such an amendment would only be viable after a complete tax year. The government agrees with the view of the ad hoc committee that parliament should discuss the most pressing questions of taxation in three stages.

After detailing a few aspects of the tax system, Miklos Villanyi stated that the submitted proposals, concerning both the general value-added tax and the personal income tax, include only changes that are favourable for taxpayers, and requested the National Assembly to approve the proposed law amendement.

Marothy on Nagymaros 'Advantages'

LD0710031688 Budapest MTI in English
2312 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Budapest, October 6 (MTI)—On Thursday [6 October] evening in Budapest, at the autumn session of the Hungarian National Assembly, MPs approved the bills on amending the laws on general value-added tax and personal income tax of private individuals, in general and with the previously-approved amendments.

Following this, parliament continued its work with a discussion about the state of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros project.

In his report, Laszlo Marothy, minister for environmental protection and water management, reminded his audience that the prime ministers of Hungary and Czechoslovakia had signed the inter-state agreement on the realization and operation of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros barrage in 1977. The agreement had been given legal force in a decree by the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and the report prepared on this had been approved by the National Assembly in 1978. The same occurred in 1984, when the completion deadline was put back by a further four years. Hungary suspended the project between 1981 and 1983, whereas the Czechoslovak side continued construction work during this time.

The Council of Ministers approved the amended investment proposal of the barrage in 1986. The draft included a construction with Austrian participation, reducing the Hungarian investment load by 18,000 million forints. The investment proposal calculated that the Austrian primary contractors in Nagymaros would make possible a 15 month acceleration, and the Czechoslovak partners also joined in this in 1987. Construction of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros barrage is progressing as planned.

Hungarian preparations stand at 25 per cent, whereas the figure is more than 60 per cent in Czechoslovakia. Given this, about half of the total system has been completed.

Laszlo Marothy listed the following as advantages of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros complex:

—Flood-prevention security in the region concerned would greatly increase, and protection would be given against the floods that occur every 200 years. Today's flood-prevention system is secure for 60 to 100 years. Anti-inundation work is to be carried out on 1,000 hectares of land

—The critical Bratislava-Budapest stretch will become safer for shipping. This contributes to the realization of a unified European waterway

—The project would make available a capacity of 444 megawatts of electrical energy, which means an annual 1,900 million kilowatt-hours of energy. This capacity is the same as one block of the Paks nuclear power plant

—Settling the surface waters and shores, building utilities and transportation and environmental protection facilities, will lay the foundations for the effective development of a 180-kilometre-long area along the Danube.

As regards transportation, the aim of the barrage is to make possible the fulfilment of the international tasks set down in the recommendations of the Danube committee along the concerned section of the Danube that is hard to navigate, and to make it possible for Hungary to join the unified European waterway-system when the Danube-Main-Rhine Canal becomes fully operational.

Public opinion is obviously also focussed on the dangerous situations that the barrage can cause, and on the safety of living and property in this area. According to our calculations,

—Damming of the water will not cause danger as floods will pass in a double bed on the upper section,

—The facilities were planned in such a way that they will remain undamaged even during the largest earthquakes that occur in Hungary.

Laszlo Marothy then said that several groups which oppose the barrage have been set up as characteristic parts of the Hungarian environmental protection movement being organized. These have taken an increasingly resolute stand against the construction of the barrage. Non-environmental, political groups have joined them. The debate has become radicalized, and has increasingly taken on a political nature with their tactical alliance.

In this debate, part of the social environmental protection movements and the new groups related to them, which have programmes that are unknown to many, have exerted a very powerful pressure on the public. However, a representative public opinion-poll recently carried in the press provided interesting information about the total picture of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros barrage. Of those voicing an opinion, 77 per cent thought the project was advantageous from the aspect of electric energy production, 55 per cent expect positive effects in international shipping, and 48 per cent in flood protection. 7 per cent of those questioned were of the view that the project should not be built.

Discussing the costs of the barrage to the country, Laszlo Marothy said:

The Austrian advance is 18,427 million forints, which Hungary is to pay back with electric current in a closed construction. A total of 20,000 million forints remain as costs until the completion of the project. Taking inflation at between 8 and 12 per cent, the remaining costs of the construction are between 26,000 and 28,000 million forints. The sewage-treatment plants at Gyor, Komarom, Esztergom, Tatabanya, and Oroszlany are to be built from a special central fund, which requires about another 7,000 million forints. Thus the financial burdens we face for realization together total between 33,000 and 35,000 million forints.

According to the results of reability [as received] examinations, the total completion and operation will result in incomes of 35,000 million forints above the investment and operational costs by the year 2015.

Our investment loads would not decrease if the Nagymaros barrage were to be halted: The costs of a substitute power plant and combustibles would mean a single initial injection of foreign currency, followed by a continuous supply of currency. The probable claims for damages would stand at several tens of thousand million forints, a considerable proportion of which would be hard currency. The original development targets would not be realized, and the cancelling of contracts would have foreign political consequences that would affect the economy, stressed Laszlo Marothy.

Laszlo Marothy then set out the governments position on the following:

1. The barrage system should be built in accordance with the original plans, in other words, together with the Nagymaros barrage. The technical, economic and development goals that supported the decision of the project cannot be attained without complete realization. Modifying the plans would cause considerable damage.

2. Ecological risks should be reduced to a minimum. Therefore, ecological aspects should take priority over economic interests both in the course of the investment and during operation.

3. A fundamental principle of operation should be that the water quality of the Danube must not deteriorate. Peak plant operation should begin on both sides after the

establishment of the necessary sewage treatment works that ensure operation of the system free from all environmental risks. It is necessary to set down the environmental conditions necessary for operation with the Czechoslovak side in an inter-governmental agreement.

4. A system to monitor the effects on the environment should be set up and operated in such a way that regular information on the changes in all essential elements of the environment be available.

5. The main directions and tasks of territory development in the areas affected by the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros barrage should be worked out.

6. It is justifiable to organize a social committee to follow closely and control the remaining phase of the construction, as well as its operation. The government should commission and request the committee to do this.

7. It is justified to organize a research and development committee affililated to the Ministry for Environmental Protection and Water Management, which would promote the coordination of research work and the evaluation of research results.

8. Society should continue to be kept in the picture about the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros barrage, so that people are fully aware of the aim, operation, and the social and economic profit of the work.

The session of the National Assembly is to continue its work on Friday with a debate on the report.

New Trade Minister Beck Meets Media

LD0610212788 Budapest MTI in English 2016 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Budapest, October 6 (MTI)—Tamas Beck, who took over as minister for trade on Wednesday [5 October], held a press conference on Thursday during a break in the parliamentary session. He said he intends to continue the work begun in the Ministry of Trade during the past year under the direction of Jozsef Marjai. He said he considers the development of foreign and home trade to be equally important. Successful foreign trade is indispensable to maintain the country's credit standing, and to improve solvency. A greater liberalization of foreign trade is also necessary. However, the conditions of these are considerably lacking at present, when the volume of convertible-accounting exports and imports are about the same. The value to the Hungarian national economy of the annual exports is 5,000 million dollars at present. The performance of developed industrial countries of a similar size is far greater than this. Tamas Beck said that export is, for the most part, merely a matter of honour for Hungarian industrial companies, methods that have been well tested in many countries of the same size as Hungary, for instance Austria and Denmark, are necessary to strengthen incentive, he said.

Neither should Hungarian companies continue to lose interest in exports to socialist countries, he stressed. Most companies in the engineering industry have strong bonds with socialist markets. The drastic elimination of these bonds would do major damage to the companies. It is a fact that, in view of the country's current economic situation, Hungary cannot become a creditor in its foreign trade with its socialist partners. But this does not mean that interest in exporting to them should be so radically reduced.

In answer to MTI's question, Tamas Beck reconfirmed that the opportunities to compensate Hungarian exports in the socialist countries, particularly in the Soviet Union, should continue to be explored in all possible ways. Numerous signs indicate that Hungarian commercial organizations still consider sales to be their main task, instead of marketing and the exploration of purchasing opportunities. At the same time, said Tamas Beck, perestroyka and glasnost have not yet reached the sphere of Soviet companies, but soon will. Thus it is also Hungary's task to create direct contacts with as many places as possible.

Jaruzelski Telegram to Gorbachev Published

AU0610124688 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Oct 88 p 1

[Telegram of congratulations from Wojciech Jaruzelski to Mikhail Gorbachev]

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in Moscow.

Esteemed and dear Comrade Gorbachev!

In connection with your election to the post of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium I convey cordial congratulations and best wishes to you on behalf of the Polish leadership and myself personally.

We regard your promotion to the high and extremely responsible post of Soviet head of state as confirmation of your important role in the cause of the revolutionary restructuring of political, social, and economic life in the USSR. It is also convincing testimony to the Soviet people's recognition of your services as the initiator, creator, and indefatigable champion of the policy of restructuring—glasnost, democratization, and new thinking.

The new tasks entrusted to you as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium are directly connected with your activity in the international arena.

This activity is already yielding positive results in curbing military confrontation and has initiated the disarmament process and a substantial improvement in the whole range of East-West relations. Mankind has thereby been given a historic opportunity to preserve peace.

In Poland, which you visited recently, you are greatly respected and liked. Your election to the post of chairman of the Supreme Soviet has been greeted with satisfaction and sincere joy.

Permit me personally to take this opportunity to express the profound conviction that the historic process of the creative transformations taking place in both the substance and the very atmosphere of Polish-Soviet cooperation in all the most important areas of the life of our fraternal peoples will continue to develop creatively.

Our intentions are expressed in the declaration on cooperation in the spheres of ideology, science, and culture of 21 April 1987, as well as in the very fruitful results of your recent visit to Poland. We are convinced that this extremely favorable climate in our bilateral relations will continue to improve in the name of strengthening the friendship, alliance, and cooperation between our countries and peoples.

On behalf of our party I convey to you, dear Mikhail Sergeyevich, cordial wishes in the causes of elaborating further bold, innovative decisions in socialist building, as well as new achievements in the struggle for a world without weapons or violence, in the interests of the socialist community countries' prosperity and the growth of socialism's prestige in the world.

Please also accept cordial wishes for personal happiness and successes.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the PPR State Council.
Warsaw, 1 October, 1988.

Mongolia's Batmonh Arrives; Met by Jaruzelski

LD0710110888 Warsaw PAP in English 1038 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 7—The general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party CC and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, Jambyn Batmonh, has arrived in Poland for an official visit of friendship at the invitation from the first secretary of the PUWP CC and president of the Council of State, Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Wojciech Jaruzelski greeted the Mongolian leader at Warsaw's airport.

Olechowski Arrives in Bogota for Visit

LD0610154988 Warsaw PAP in English 0940 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Bogota, Oct. 6—On his way back from the 43rd session of the U.N. General Assembly, Poland's Minister of Foreign Affairs Tadeusz Olechowski arrived on a visit here. The minister was greeted at the Bogota airport by Colombia's Foreign Minister Julio Londono Paredes. The talks of the Polish minister with his Colombian counterpart and the leading politicians of the country will focus on the strengthening of political dialogue and further advantageous development of bilateral relations. The programme of the visit includes talks with the ministers of economic development and of mines and energy.

RFE Comments on Economic Policy Criticized

LD0610172788 Warsaw PAP in English 1522 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 6—The party daily TRYBUNA LUDU writes today about "a miraculous cure for Polish economy contrived and presented in RFE's [Radio Free Europe] programme on Sept. 30 under the headline: "Strategy and Tactics of 'Solidarnosc' by Ryszard Kuszlejko, introduced to the listeners as an adviser of "Solidarnosc" in the area of Silesia and Dabrowa."

"In addition to the slogan 'There is no freedom without Solidarnosc' which headed our strike claims", theTRYBUNA LUDU quotes the adviser as saying, "we should demand full autonomy of enterprises which is to consist in stamping out or cutting off economic nomenclature".

"It would not be worth troubling with such ideas: They are neither new nor original", the paper comments. "But it turns out that the most interesting thing lies beside this 'healing idea' as the RFE's interlocutor elaborates on winning power".

"I think our great role lies here", the TRYBUNA LUDU quotes Kluszejko's words. "It should be made known, announced, explained. It is one of the reasons to start as soon as possible".

"How true", the paper ironically comments, "that is what should be explained: to people, to ourselves, and to the participants of round table talks. It seems that everybody should know if reconciliation and widening of the government's base is needed for provoking new 'upheavals' or avoiding them."

Rakowski Receives PRON Leadership

LD0610190188 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski had a meeting today with Jan Dobraczynski, chairman of the PRON National Council, and members of the Presidium of the National Council Executive Committee. Briefing them on his progress in forming a government, Mieczyslaw Rakowski reaffirmed his efforts to propose a coalition government to the Sejm, a government based on a wider political representation than previously. There is a yearning, the premier said, for effective and consistent authorities and I shall be speaking about this consistency in the Sejm.

Mieczyslaw Rakowski also outlined the program which he will present at the next Sejm session. The deputies and public opinion will also hear an extensive report on the situation of the state on 13 October.

In presenting their views on the outline of the government program, the participants in the meeting pointed out that a change in the philosophy of power, a consistent eradication of bureaucratic obstacles and regulations, and determination to restructure the present structures in the economy are vital.

Rakowski at Agri-Tech Academy Opening

LD3009203888 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Sep 88

[Excerpts] At the Agricultural and Technical Academy in Olsztyn, the new academic year was ceremonially inaugurated. Premier Miezcyslaw Rakowski was the guest of students and academic staff. After the traditional ceremony, the premier talked to 1st-year students.

[Begin recording] [Passage omitted on student comments to Rakowski]

[Reporter] Two weeks to form a new government isn't much time. You have found a free moment to visit Olsztyn, so one can guess that this will hold some significance perhaps for the composition of the future government and, above all, for its program.

[Rakowski] Not for the composition, perhaps. I am simply paying visits to different milieus. Olsztyn found itself on my itinerary. I have already talked with representatives of agricultural circles. (?That's very important). I will be talking to directors and representatives of worker self-management; This meeting is part of a series of meetings. (?Obviously), the idea is to get opinions on subjects which are important for a small milieu. In this case, we are talking about agriculture and how scientists and academic staff, and also practitioners who will be in this hall, wee the problems of agriculture; what they expect of the government; and what they expect of me as head of government. This is the main purpose.

[Reporter] Can one expect agriculture to be the apple of the future government's eye, then?

[Rakowski] It has to be, because the citizen, after all, defines his attitude to government policy by what he finds in the shops, not by what I nor by what he reads in the newspapers. He checks out the value of all that there is in the shops. [end recording]

Geremek Cited on Discussions With Government

PM0610103088 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 4 Oct 88 p 15

[Piero Benetazzo dispatch: "Solidarity Willing To Discuss Reforms Proposed by Rakowski"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw—"Join the Rakowski government? It is a possibility that we do not rule out. That is, as long as it offers us a social contract that can democratize the country's political and economic system and provide concrete monitoring of the exercise of power." Bronislaw Geremek, professor of medieval history, has been one of Walesa's closest aides ever since the Gdansk days and remains one of the negotiators in the dialogue between Solidarity and the government that should outline a reconciliation between society and the regime.

Rakowski's sudden rise may have taken him somewhat by surprise, but it does not seem to have diminished in the least his belief that individuals and their past are unimportant now and that Poland's economic and social situation no longer leaves any scope for maneuvering, cunning tactics, and petty ideological reformism. Geremek describes the situation as an "absolute disaster" that demands a compromise and that, above all, "renders indissoluble" the link between economic and political reform. [passage omitted]

"The key problem now, however," Geremek stressed, "is how to regain social consensus, and this requires not an ideologue but a pragmatist. The essential issue is Solidarity's legalization—an essential starting point. The timing and methods can be negotiated but not the basic principle.

"We have already accepted the 1982 labor union law that confines the unions to the environment of the workplace," Geremek continued, "and that prevents it from having its own territorial structure—not only nationa out even local. The same law makes the right to strike subject to such conditions as to render it in practice almost useless. We accept such limitations, but only for the sake of the principle of gradualism, which is imposed on us by our geopolitical position and which must therefore be explicitly acknowledged."

The Solidarity negotiators will therefore request from the government some kind of "calendar" setting out the steps in a broader and more complete legalization of the independent labor union, to make it a fully-fledged participant in the economic debate on which the country is about to embark.

However, as Geremek said, Solidarity "will not bring more bread" so its legalization must take place within the context of a broader democratization process embracing freedom of association and a greater participation "by society" in the media—first and foremost, radio and television.

"Thus Solidarity would not be merely an expression of freedom in an authoritarian country," Geremek argued; "it would not be forced to represent even people's nostalgic sentiments and thus to become a political, rather than a labor union, force. The coup taught us a major lesson too: There were irrational groups that contemplated seizing power but now they no longer have any support. If political pluralism is unattainable, however, it is necessary to create at least a social pluralism, to organize and provide an outlet for society's pressures; because although Solidarity is essential, it is certainly not enough on its own."

So to resolve the crisis it is necessary to limit the party's powers, to "loosen" its hold mainly on the economic, health, science, and culture fields. "In these fields at least," Geremek stressed, "it is necessary to destroy the nomenklatura system, which is particularly pervasive and widespread in Poland: We have calculated that there are at least 200,000 apparatchiks, involved in the absolute domination of power at all levels, from highest to lowest. A gradual mechanism of economic and political reform must be set in motion immediately. Only in this way is it possible to resolve a profound crisis that is above all a crisis of confidence in a regime and its values.

"This is a price that the government must pay because Solidarity too, by agreeing to cooperate, is shouldering a certain share of responsibility in the economic crisis and paying a price: It will have to be more moderate; control a radicalism and social unrest that are tending to increase; and try to curb the tension stemming from the gulf between hopes and realities, between a commitment to realism and society's actual aspirations."

Will Walesa survive; is he not risking his authority as a labor union leader? "It all depends on the government. If it persists in doing nothing, in dragging out the negotiations more and more, then the aversion to politics and the lack of confidence in Walesa will also increase. Then there would be another move toward a head-on collision, and the regime can neither accept nor withstand this."

So Solidarity will arrive at the roundtable with a precise strategy: It demands labor union pluralism—currently only fragmentary in the work place—and broader social pluralism, and considers it indispensable to dismantle the party apparatus' privileges.

All in all, such a reform is based on a moderate approach, but Solidarity pins great hopes on the promises and overtures coming from the regime: At the three meetings with Interior Minister Kiszczak there was discussion of a broad reform of the state institutions and of a separation of government and party, and the interior minister went as far as to impart concrete form to the blueprint for a new institutional mechanism. According to Geremek, he offered the opposition 40 percent of parliamentary seats, as long as it presents a single list. He envisaged a second house in which 30 percent of the seats would be held by the party, 30 percent by the opposition, and the rest by "independent individuals" coopted by common accord. This would set in motion mechanisms for monitoring power that would not impinge on the principle of the party's supremacy but would grant strength and scope to the critical voice of the opposition. [passage omitted]

Walesa seems to have secured something immediate from the moment he sits down at the roundtable with Jaruzelski's men: That is, it will be, as Geremek put it, not "a rhetorical discussion but a concrete and substantive event." In other words decisions will be made that should become operative and be reflected in the government's action and policy. The limits and procedures have not yet been decided but this round table should in any case foreshadow the powers of the second chamber to which the regime should entrust the opening up to pluralism.

It will, however, be a tough and difficult battle, and Geremek did not conceal his skepticism. "A party with no ideology is now nurtured solely by privileges and its ability to distribute them, so it will not relinquish them easily." "I am also optimistic, however," Geremek concluded, "because the regime has its back to the wall and there are no other solutions. Furthermore we now have a historic opportunity that has never existed before. This is the first time that Moscow—the homeland of the

apparatus—has given the go-ahead to changes and reforms. It has never happened before: Hitherto it issued only calls and requests for repression and ideological integrity."

PZPR Reportedly Opposes Solidarity Cells

LD0610211688 Hamburg DPA in German 1942 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Warsaw (DPA)—The PZPR leadership is still insisting that there must be only one trade union per enterprise. An internal party circular made public by Solidarity circles today calls on party members in enterprises to report any illegal setting up of Solidarity factory cells to the Central Committee and to the public prosecutor's office. Once peace prevails in Poland and the economic situation has improved, the authorization of other trade unions could be considered, the circular states.

Jaruzelski Brands Solidarity 'Main Threat'

AU0710080088 Paris AFP in English 0731 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Excerpts] Warsaw, Oct 7 (AFP)—The Solidarity trade union is the main threat to the Communist Party and everything must be done to stops its rebirth, Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski believes.

In a message to party cells in all Polish factories, General Jaruzelski said: "The principal and real danger (for the party) is the rebirth of Solidarity in its pre-1981 shape, that is to say as a party of strikes and confrontation."

Dated September 26, the message, obtained by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, called for Solidarity "extremists" to be "short-circuited"—a clear reference to the KKW national leadership of the union—to enable the moderate opposition to rival Solidarity. [passage omitted]

In the message, Gen Jaruzelski opposed free trade unions in favour of a single body for all workers so as to prevent economic "destabilisation" through "political one-upmanship in wage demands."

He advised leaders of the cells to back the official union OPZZ to enable it to "absorb" Solidarity "renegades" even to the point of allotting them "posts of responsibility in the union bodies". [passage omitted]

The round-table talks the government plans to hold with opposition leaders, including Mr Walesa, from October 17, should led to the setting up of a "national council of understanding", Gen Jaruzelski told the Communist cells.

All representatives of society should have a place on the council, he said,

Gen Jaruzelski said he was open to compromise, but gave no ground on Socialist dogma and principles.

"We (the party) will not retreat (in the face of the opposition) over the basic Socialist system: social ownership, role of the working class, (leading) role of the party, international alliances (Warsaw Pact), social justice, socialist humanism," the message went on.

Gen Jaruzelski accused Solidarity of building "illegal structures" by setting up more and more works councils, despite the law. This could threaten "national understanding", he said.

The Polish leader told Communist factory cells to "undertake no negotiations" with the councils. They should be "fought by political means".

The message revealed that the party's regional committees are under orders to inform the authorities when a Solidarity works council has been set up in their areas.

In conclusion, Gen Jaruzelski raised a small hope that union pluralism would be restored if "social peace reigns in Poland and the economy develops satisfactorily."

Jaruzelski Holds Talks With Bishop

LD0610043088 Warsaw PAP in English 2156 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 5—President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today Szczecin-Kamien bishop, Professor Kazimierz Majdanski.

The two stressed the Polish nation's right, obtained at the cost of extreme sacrifice, to have just and secure borders, which has a special importance on the Odra River and the Baltic: both for the population living in that region and for the entire country. The sides discussed the historical, international, economic and social conditionalities of Poland's north-western region.

Bishop Majdanski presented strivings and postulates of the church, which fulfils its mission in western Pomerania—on the Odra River and the Baltic. He especially stressed the need to display care for the family, solve population problems and to hold social dialogue, characterized by respect of every man, of all working people, especially of crews of plants where work is the most difficult. Also, the Polish rural communities in western Pomerania expect that all their tasks and rights attached to those rights will be noticed.

The president of the Council of State referred with attention to presented problems, saying that the state's leadership is being guided by the will to solve all nagging problems in an atmosphere of dialogue and agreement, on ground of Poland's superior political and economic reasons. He also expressed the conviction that the solving of problems which Bishop Majdanski spoke of

should be accompanied by the strengthening of the sense of patriotic, civic responsibility especially on territories "regained after centuries", by will to maintain peace and order.

Jaruzelski Visits Silesian Military District

LD0610171788 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] In connection with the coming Armed Forces Day and the 45th anniversary of the Battle of Lenino, Wojciech Jaruzelski stayed today at the Silesian Military District. He visited, among other things, the Higher Officer School of Mechanized Troops named after Tadeusz Kosciuszko in Wroclaw. He met commanders and the teaching and scientific staff as well as the students of the school and the personnel and students of the military secondary school.

The meeting was also attended by rectors of the higher education establishments of Wroclaw. The transformations taking place in Poland and participation of the academic milieu in them were discussed, as well as the matters of the Polish (?education).

During a meeting with a group of war veterans, Wojciech Jaruzelski decorated participants of the Battle of Lenino with the newly established Cross of the Battle of Lenino.

Czyrek Addresses Silesian Party Aktivists

AU0410184688 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Sep 88 p 3

[Stanislaw Zielinski report: "There Is No Alternative to Dialogue and Accord"]

[Text] Addressing a meeting of party aktivists of Silesia in Katowice on 29 September, Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, said that although the party leadership does receive signals from the rank and file on the subject of necessary changes, these signals become considerably distorted on the way up, and therefore fail to give as accurate a picture of the current situation as direct talks. Thus there are regular field trips by party leaders to visit work forces in order to discuss with them, for example, selected topics prior to a plenum.

The party, J. Czyrek continued, has found itself in a certain crisis of confidence today. However, important things are occurring inside the party, which are bringing it closer to people's expectations. Therefore, the point is to draw creative conclusions out of the anxieties of PZPR members and aktivists and establish tasks.

Referring to cadres policy, J. Czyrek said that this policy is not in tune with growing needs. Therefore, the party must find ways of attracting new cadres—people who are bold and responsible. However, he warned against generalizations which suggest that party cadres are of poor quality, because they are not true.

Speaking about the search for new methods of socialist change in Poland, J. Czyrek quoted examples of similar searches by other communist parties.

There is no alternative to dialogue and accord because as the country's leading force, the party must take the initiative in this sphere, said J. Czyrek. The "roundtable" and proposed National Accord Council may support and accelerate accord. Such a chance must not be ignored. This is also an opportunity for the party to find new methods of action because, with the present development of social awareness and democracy, the official order-issuing machinery is becoming out of date.

PAP Interviews Internal Affairs Official

LD0710033488 Warsaw PAP in English 2324 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 6—During all of the 44 years we have been staying in the mainstream of political and social transformations taking place in Poland. Starting with the birth of peoples statehood in Poland, militia officers have devoted to the homeland all their efforts, intellectual abilities, or even lives, if need be. Along with the entire nation and state we have undergone a significant evolution to set our foot today at the threshold of a qualitatively higher stage in the development of the socialist state, said Vice-Minister of Internal Affairs [title as received] Czeslaw Staszczak in an interview granted to PAP today, on the eve of the 44th anniversary of setting up the security service and civic militia.

Officers and soldiers live in specific reality and community, themselves being subjects to its diversified influences as all citizens are. They criticize and object to what is wrong, support what is right and what serves the majority of the population and Poland, said Vice-Minister Staszczak.

The idea of the "round table," which is much publicized at the moment and with which Poles link their hopes, has been received among the ranks of militia officers and soldiers with deep understanding and support, while the fact that the minister of internal affairs is one of its main organizers gives our personnel big satisfaction, he stressed.

Our analyses and assessments indicate that support is strengthening in the ministry for political methods of settling all social problems. The use of force can be only justified by a threat to the security of the state or internal order. Adopted by the party and state authorities, this principle serves as a basis of our actions.

The party outlines the political strategy of our activities. The strategy is implemented by the ministry, 75 per cent of whose employees are party members (within the security service this percentage is even greater). A majority of young officers are members of the Union of Socialist Youth of Poland (ZSMP).

It shows that the PUWP occupies a special position in our ministry. Ideological, political and civic education of officers and soldiers is pursued systematically. Owing to the education the level of awareness is high and adequate to match the needs and requirements of the present times which are a period of agreement, but of struggle too, he said.

Referring to shortage of personnel in his ministry, and particularly among the militia, Vice-Minister Czeslaw Staszczak said that militia ranks were helped on an ad hoc basis by personnel of other services, such as the ZOMO (Motorized Reserve of Civic Militia), for example.

We are enhancing our collaboration, said the vice-minister, with our allies, such as ORMO (Voluntary Reserve of Civic Militia). Throughout the country, the ORMO groups over 330 thousand members and many more people are joining the force every year.

Over 55 percent of ORMO members, he went on, are workers, while farmers make up over 26 per cent. The number of workplace and specialist units is growing and they fulfill in their respective environs a socially very important role.

In this years' first six months alone, ORMO members extended individual care and supervision to 18 thousand children from demoralization-prone milieux. They controlled some 7 thousand people living in a parasite type of life as well as over 9 thousand alcoholics.

Moreover, said the vice-minister, they took part in most militia actions and operations, patrolled the streets, controlled and directed road traffic. They caught 5.5 thousand criminals and petty offenders red-handed.

We are approaching society in a broader way now, Czeslaw Staszczak emphasized, seeking support for our actions, especially for preventive, didactic and educational operations. We encourage various forms of self-defence against crime. We have many other examples of a positive response to our appeals and encouragements for cooperation.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs has a considerable intellectual and technological potential, Vice-Minister Czeslaw Staszczak went on. The level of education and the role of internal training system are growing. We have specialized scientific and research establishments which enjoy recognition not only in Poland, but abroad as well. Achievements of the Crime Detection Institute have been on many occassions discussed in public and its researchers were awarded licences of United Nations experts.

Supported by ties with and assistance from society, intellectual potential and technology are the fundamental conditions of attaining good results in combatting crime. Without those, it would be impossible to find so quickly the murderer from [as received] Piotrkow Trybunalski, the assassins of Assistant Professor Strzelecki, or to track down thieves of the painting from the Biecz Church or those who profaned St Adalbert sarcophagus in Gniezno.

Sacrifice is a virtue indispensable in an extreme situation, stressed the vice-minister in conclusion, while in everyday work competent professionalism, precision and honesty as well as discipline and law-abiding conduct are needed. It must be noted here that a progress in the latter area has been achieved.

Cardinal Glemp Optimistic About Changes in Poland

AU0610123888 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1-2 Oct 88 p 7

[PAP Rome-datelined dispatch: "Primate Glemp on the Changes in Poland: There Are Hopes of Something Good and Genuine"]

[Text] Before returning to Warsaw on 30 September following a 1-week visit to Italy and a 3-day visit to the Vatican, Cardinal Glemp, the Polish primate, spoke to Bozydar Sosien, PAP's Rome correspondent, about the changes taking place in Poland.

The primate said: "We see that the church is playing an appropriate role in the process of normalization and dialogue. Besides, for a long time now we have consistently said that we are in favor of the authorities being more responsive to social needs and that we are in favor of reforms, pluralism, and opportunities for association. This is already happening. As these were also points made by the church, although there is no concrete program, today we want to support the positive changes that are taking place as much as possible, and we want to be involved in their realization. However, we want to do this our way, to do so as a church—that is, we do not want to be closely involved with any political group, but to be able to serve the way we can, calmly, discretely, and without any exultation."

The primate added: "This is because the changes give rise to great hopes, and this not only applies to the church in Poland. I think that the changes that are taking place have a very broad dimension. Quite simply, there are hopes of something good and genuine."

Cardinal Glemp then went on to say: "Our principle is to enter the so-called logic of compromise, which is something that we want to support as much as possible because, ultimately, today this is the one path that would lead country out of the crisis."

The primate said: "Overall, in the light of the reports that I received during my stay outside the country, I am returning to Warsaw with a certain amount of optimism and great hopes that are—and I stress this—not without foundation. Quite simply, there is a clear feeling that all

of society finally wants to be genuinely committed to involvement in the running of its own country and wants to do something for it. I also think that the particularist interests of various social groups are beginning to wane. "The climate in church-state relations is also positive and there is a desire to ensure that the question of their formal regulation is not dragged out, so that the lengthy and conscientious work performed by many people on both sides can be finalized as quickly as possible. It is expected that further important talks will take place in October and that they will herald the fact that we are now approaching the final stages of our work in this area."

Recalling his talks with the pope during his latest audience, the primate stressed that John Paul II was very interested in the details of the cardinal's visit to Belorussia, and, above all, in the fact that the Soviet authorities and the Orthodox Church were so receptive. The primate added: "This receptivity required courage, and there was no lack of that. And I think that in a certain sense I also approached this fact boldly and the results produced by my visit are better than could be expected. Above all—I must stress this once again—we were treated with great hospitality and kindness, which stems from the fact that we are Slavs, and this is an important foundation on which we can jointly build a great many things."

The primate added: "The extent to which John Paul II is committed to his social encyclical 'Solicitudo rei socialis' and the emphasis that he places on how necessary it is for the present time and the development of today's world has impressed me very much."

Finally, the primate said: "I also attended a special, separate audience given by John Paul II, along with representatives of Polonian communities from various countries who are taking part in an assembly of the John Paul II Foundation, which there, in the Eternal City—thanks to the selflessness of many of these people—is bearing fruit in the form of institutions that are helping to propagate Polish culture."

Weekly Assesses National Accord Difficulties

AU0710085188 Warsaw KULTURA in Polish 28 Sep 88 p 3

[Tadeusz Milkowski article: "Silent Majority"]

[Text] The Polish political scene has acquired a new lease of life in the past few weeks. Counsels, views, declarations, and even miraculous panaceas continue to flow from everywhere. Discreet communiques on meetings preceding roundtable talks and statements made by representatives of various factions continue to stimulate people's natural interest, especially since stakes in the present game are high: Poland's future is involved.

There is even a bidding for slogans such as "historic compromise," "the last chance," or "to be or not to be," but even the progressive inflation of words has not been able to diminish the importance of the basic question asked in every Poland home: Will we manage to succeed?

The silent majority evaluates our situation in line with the availability of goods in shops, the purchasing value of the zlotys in our pockets, working conditions, services, and so on—that is, in line with our living standards, a fact which we have known for a long time now.

People continue to feel keen disappointment at the feeble results of the economic reform, even though no one has promised any rapid and favorable results, and this disappointment is grist for the mill of the advocates of social unrest.

Today is it useless to expect people to toe the old line of "belt tightening" for the sake of a better future. Whereas immediately after the war it was rather easy to check people's appetites in view of the enormity of the wartime destruction, and in the fifties it was not difficult to defend the thesis that demand should be restrained, in the years of our minor stabilization such a policy was conducive to stagnation. Gomulka's ascetic socialism did not create any development prospects, and that is why there was a social explosion in December 1970. The seventies did not bring about any crucial changes. Greater consumption, especially in the first half of the seventies, was paid for by foreign loans, but the structure of the economy and the government system were not changed to any crucial extent. That experience and the breakthrough in August 1980 produced the irrepressible need to carry out profound reforms. The birth of that need went hand in hand with dangerous social tensions and an escalating economic crisis, both of which were halted by martial law.

Although current acute accusations, including the thesis that years and opportunities have been wasted, are unjust in view of the exceptionally unfavorable conditions for realizing reforms and the scale of initial changes, these accusations reveal the serious truth—namely, that it is necessary to link institutional reforms with tangible improvements in living standards. Lech Walesa is right when he says in the interview published by KONFRONTACJE that "60 percent of people, or perhaps more, do not care a hoot for Walesa, pluralism, and Solidarity. People want to enjoy better living conditions now, at once."

But is it possible to steer a "soft" course, which creates new development opportunities for the economy, on the one hand, and on the other immediately produces economic results everyone can consider as blessings? Our creditors believe that our chance to obtain new loans lies in restrained consumption, and this is what our authorities continue to encourage. On the other hand, the silent majority does not want to pay for the crisis, and considerable segments of this majority are simply unable to pay

for it because they live on the poverty line. The moral wear and tear [moralne zuzycie] of the slogan "tighten your belts" excludes the alternative way of overcoming the crisis that involves efforts to reduce the inflation curve. Actually this was what the government wanted to achieve when it conceived its unfortunate price-income operation. In keeping with the principle of the vicious circle, price hikes caused workers and trade unions to ask for wage increases, which in turn increased pressure on the crippled market.

Is it possible to break that vicious circle? In his article "Social Minimum" in TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY of 18 September, Marcin Krol states that there is a force that may help curtail demands in a situation in which it is first of all necessary to overcome many difficulties in order to be able to establish wages that satisfy individual groups of workers.

"Present social moods are a fact," M. Krol writes, "and, as we all know with increasing clarity, this fact must not be ignored. That is why the issue of trade union pluralism, including the issue of Solidarity, must be solved."

"I do not know what that solution will be like and do not wish to go into detail, but it will be impossible to carry out a radical economic transformation (since a reform is no longer what counts) without securing the labor world's patience, which will not be secured unless trade union pluralism is allowed to exist and unless we have trade unions that are able to ensure, despite drastic reductions in our living standards, that those in charge of the economy can enjoy some breathing space."

One can have serious doubts about such a thesis, because people remember the events of 1981, the economic results of that series of strikes, and the fact that former Solidarity activists participated in the wave of strikes last April and August. In addition, Solidarity activists have never made it a secret and still make no secret of the fact that they may lose control of the situation. That is why it is hard to expect that broadening trade union pluralism might become a remedy to social unrest and the crisis of confidence.

Like Marcin Krol, I do not make light of the condition of social moods, which mainly depend on comparisons of prices and incomes (and on some other easily calculable factors). However, these moods also depend on the extent of negative attitudes, which have been encouraged all the way since 1980. The crisis of confidence is not an exclusive result of the absence of important successes (those felt by consumers) of the reform, or of disappointment with the authorities individual measures, or of the reasoning of the adversaries of the reform and our political system that "socialism cannot reform itself." In this way, attitudes of negation, although founded on the real disarray of the economy, become an independent factor that helps to deepen the crisis of confidence, which also turns against those who propagate negativism. It is a fact that what we can see is both a considerable weakening of people's confidence in the authorities, especially in the government, and a considerable weakening of confidence in the opposition, especially in Solidarity.

It is no secret that General Kiszczak's first meeting with Lech Walesa, which initiated preparations for roundtable talks, met with an over-varigated social response. Reports on meetings between PZPR leaders and party aktivs in production plants contained much criticism of the Kiszczak-Walesa dialogue. Lech Walesa also had to make apologies. All this attests to the difficulties along the road to social consensus.

Poland needs social peace like air. This peace depends to an enormous extent on the reconstruction of confidence, which takes a long time. Cautious optimism resulting from the present preparations for roundtable talks does not mean that distrust can be eliminated at the drop of a hat. The elimination of distrust is a question of the future, and will be accomplished not so much by declarations as by convincing deeds demonstrating that partners have not only agreed on the rules of the game, but that they have begun to use them in practice.

Of course, as someone said during the eighth Central Committee plenum, the time factor is very important today. That is why it is natural to fear that verbosity may dilute the issues which are at stake. On the other hand, raising hopes that a great economic leap can be accomplished within a brief period of time also amounts to irresponsible blabbering. For the moment, while the silent majority is waiting with bated breath for the results of the roundtable talks, it is being fed with tales of miraculous medicines that are supposed to cure our economy all at once. These tales are generally full of encouragement and populism. Ernest Skalski proclaims the omnipotence of the market, ascribing to the state (strictly speaking, to its apparatus) the role of enemy number one to all reforms. Commenting on the special powers for the government, he wrote last July: "Instead of radically accepting the market system, in which all goods are everywhere for everyone to buy, lists of what the government considers as most important for buyers are being drawn up by officialdom. Officialdom then imposes special supervision over the entire chain of production and supplies. And if in addition it consults trade unions, the federation of consumers, and God knows whom, it only increases the amount of its work. In this way officialdom, which under reform conditions was supposed to detach itself from production and commerce, to let people work, and, in the best event, to liquidate itself, continues to prove its indispensability, and does so out of concern for our interests! Cunning, is it not?" (TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY 24 July 1988).

However, Ernest Skalski's very reasoning is demagogy because, first, today a radical market and much less a return to the command system will not be able to make

all goods available for everyone to buy everywhere, although officialdom would certainly welcome such a situation; second, because even in the countries that practice the greatest economic freedom, the state interferes in economic processes, and because the state's function as a night watchman now belongs to the past. The scope of the state's powers and its individual echelons can be disputed. No one questions the need to abandon the voluntaristic and command manner of economic policy, and to promote socioeconomic interests and economic incentives (and barriers!). Nor does anyone question the need for extensive initiative and true independence to be exercised by economic units in all sectors of the economy.

However, the issue is not to remove the state and thereby the governing party from economic questions, although a more obvious division of the functions of the government and of the party leadership is still a task to be fulfilled. Concepts to the effect that the governing party should be constitutionally in charge of the Interior, Foreign, and Defense Ministries have again been revived. In a way, this smacks of the concept of the state as a night watchman. In fact, this uses the "parity" approach toward the structure of government in order to hide an attempt to remove the party from power. However, Adam Michnik and Jacek Kuron, who openly advocate the Communists' departure from the Polish political scene, are quite frank on that issue in their most recent statements.

Marcin Krol submitted a much more conciliatory proposal in his article, suggesting that it is urgently necessary to set up a "supergovernment," consisting of representatives of the party and independent experts, a government with powers to carry through the necessary reforms. The proposal to strengthen executive power—one which is independent of parliamentary control—seems, despite the author's patriotic intentions, to be quite a freak, produced by an advocate of democratization. Marcin Krol has proposed quite a risky road of economic revolution, a road which is completely independent of politics. However, present experience shows that failure to make adequate allowances for social policy goals has been one of the main reasons for the limited support for reforms.

Other proposals are also emerging, but the sentimental tales about the blessed results of reinstating capitalism sound quite flippant. Whereas proposals to make state ownership public in the form of, say, communal property or state-group mixed property (modeled on so-called people's capitalism) raise no doubts, proposals to sell out national assets (to whom and for how much?) simply seek to go over to the capitalist system of ownership with all the benefits of the equipment going with this ownership. On the other hand, hesitant attempts to go back to old methods continue to appear. The concept of freezing prices and wages was such an attempt, despite its supposedly salutary results in stemming inflation.

The road to democratic socialism is not a promenade of happiness, devoid of conflicts. "Planning to establish an Arcadia, a fictional country of happiness, in Poland," Jerzy Holzer wrote in the September issue of KONFRONTACJE, "should never be contemplated at all." Let me add that, just as attempts to obliterate our contradictions with the help of the magic slogan of people's moral-political unity utterly failed in the seventies, so attempts to create a myth that we all live in harmony and accord are now a harmful fantasy. Although difficult, rife with dangers of conflicts, and burdened with an adverse economic balance and the anemic stance of the silent majority, the situation today is healthier, because no one tries to conceal our contradictions. On the contrary, conditions for articulating various views and interests are now more favorable.

Although accused of all mortal sins and not only by its adversaries, my party is still the main force that is able to promote institutional transformations. I think that a realistic evaluation of its potency has become an important argument for advocates of dialogue in the ranks of the oppositional and independent communities. However, it is hard to expect that, for the sake of temporary political benefits (a brief calming down of moods, for example) the party would give up the basic reason for its existence, and its identity as the organizer of the masses, and as the guarantor of socialist changes (and not merely as the geopolitical guarantor, as the independents would have it). This is the limit of understanding, which does not mean that the party is not facing many basic questions relating to its role in social life and the state, and to the democratic transformation of party structures.

The process of internal transformations in the party and its functions in public life should be seen against the great efforts to find model solutions of democratic socialism. The fundamental question which arises from numerous party discussions is the question of fundamental goals. The point is not new dogmatism, a scholastic definition of the process of change, and the creation of obstacles to change. The point is the party's conscious participation in the game [GRA] for the future.

The eighth party plenum put forward a bold offer for dialogue and a draft plan for consolidating the economy. Although not much is now being said about that plan, it can become the turning point of the silent majority's stance on the economic reform. This assumption is not meant to prejudice in any way the intentions of the roundtable talks. Professor Mieczyslaw Mieszczankowski has defined those intentions most simply: "The consolidation plan provides for extraordinary measures to increase the flow of consumer goods. The goal of the executive program for the second stage of the economic reform was different: To restore the balance through pricing and other operations." (EXPRESS WIECZORNY, 16 September). Professor Mieszczankowski defines that plan as "probably the last chance to gain society's support" for the economic reform. This is the ace card in the game at the roundtable.

Letter Views Monthly's Walesa Interview Dispute
AU0710090088 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 1 Oct 88 p 2

[Letter to the editorial board: "Who Was Given an Interview by Lech Walesa?"]

[Text] In issue 39 of POLITYKA, M. H. writes: "The September issue of KONFRONTACJE, which is becoming increasingly attractive and whose ever increasing circulation has already reached the 120,000 mark (!), carried an interview with Lech Walesa, an event that occurred in the official Polish press for the first time."

I share the view that the KONFRONTACJE monthly is becoming increasingly attractive, but I cannot agree to the assertion that the interview in question was the first to be published by the Polish press, primarily because the KONFRONTACJE interview is exactly the interview that Lech Walesa gave to Piotr Gabryel and Karol Jackowski and that was published by the REPORTER monthly a few days earlier. The two journalists work for REPORTER, which conceived the idea of an interview. The idea met with many complications (about which we will write in the October issue of REPORTER), mainly because, as L. Walesa said, REPORTER had honestly described the strike in the Gdansk shipyards.

Our supervisors advised us to make that interview available to KONFRONTACJE, which through its editor Adam Kowalski was to state in print that the interview was originally given to REPORTER. We agreed to that arrangement because what was at stake was the CAUSE and not details. However, KONFRONTACJE printed no such statement. The note that "Piotr Gabryel and Karol Jackowski work for the REPORTER monthly" may imply something quite different. That is why, ditching all emotions, I hasten to inform POLITYKA about what has really happened.

Signed: Wojciech Pielecki, chief editor of REPORTER.

New Poznan Youth Union Holds Inaugural Meeting
LD0410131888 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 04 Oct 88

[Text] The new academic year has started in Poznan. Student hostels are full again. The first classes are taking place in higher education establishments. An unprecedented matter this year is that students can set up new organisations, provided that their aims and statutes are compatible with the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic. Members of the new Young Poland Academic Union [Zwiazek Akademicki Mloda Polska], which has been registered in the Voivodship Office in Poznan, are today holding an inaugural meeting. The Union's aim is to form the personality of students on the basis of the teaching of the Catholic Church and to deepen their religious consciousness, patriotism, and participation in public life.

I have been briefed by the founders of this organization that, while striving to fulfill this aim, they intend to follow in their private and public lives the principles of Christian ethics. The Union is to be a center for shaping public opinion, as well as the social thinking of the younger generation. Students from all higher education establishments of the Poznan academic milieu can be active in the organization.

Ceausescu, Aides Return Home From Moscow
AU0610114088 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, at noon returned to Bucharest from the official visit of friendship paid to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Our party and state leader was accompanied by Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the government; Ion Stoian, candidate member of the PEC and secretary of the party Central Committee; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the PEC of the party Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the government; Ioan Totu, candidate member of the PEC of the party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, and by other officials.

Arriving at Otopeni Airport, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were welcomed by full and candidate members of the PEC of the party Central Committee, secretaries of the party Central Committee, members of the State Council and government, and leaders of central institutions, mass, and civic organizations.

The USSR charge d'affaires ad interim in Bucharest and embassy members were also present.

Numerous working people from Bucharest enterprises and institutions, who were present at the airport, applauded and enthusiastically chanted the name of the party and its secretary general. They expressed the feelings of love and great esteem harbored by all our people for our party and state leader, and their deep gratitude for his excellent activity dedicated to the progress and prosperity of our socialist homeland and to constantly increasing Romania's role and prestige in the world.

Romanian and Soviet pioneers, and young people offered flowers to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and to Comrade Elena Ceausescu.

Ceausescu Receives Iranian Industry Minister
AU0410165588 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1524 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 04/10/1988—Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on October 4 Behzad Nabavi, minister of heavy industry of Iran, who pays a visit to Romania.

President Nicolae Ceausescu was handed over on the occasion a message and was conveyed cordial greetings from Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the Romanian people—wishes of progress and prosperity.

Thanking, President Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed to President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i a friendly salute and wishes of success in his activity.

During the interview, they discussed aspects of the evolution of the relations of collaboration between Romania and Iran, emphasizing the possibilities to enlarge and diversify the mutually advantageous economic cooperation. The importance was stressed of developing the collaboration in economy, technology and science, based on long-term accords that should give the Romanian-Iranian relations stability and wide prospects.

The wish to expand the cooperation between Romania and Iran in all domains of mutual interest was expressed as it was shown that it was beneficial to both countries and peoples, for the cause of international peace, understanding and cooperation.

On approaching a string of issues of the present-day international life, they paid special attention to the situation in the Gulf. President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that the UN Security Council Resolution No 598 provided conditions for the political, negotiated settlement of the issues between the two countries. Just like so far, Romania would actively support the efforts for the establishment of peace in that part of the world.

Dascalescu Sends Message to Poland's Rakowski
AU0410111588 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Sep 88 p 5

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, has sent a cable to Comrade Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, conveying, on behalf of the government and his own behalf, sincere congratulations and best wishes for fresh successes in his activity on the occasion of his appointment to that position.

The cable expresses the conviction that, in the spirit of understandings and decisions adopted at the summit level, relations between our countries and peoples will continue to develop at all levels to our mutual benefit and in the interest of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

Oprea, Radu Attend GDR Embassy Reception
AU0610190588 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1851 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 06/10/1988—On the 39th foundation anniversary of the German Democratic Republic, that country's ambassador in Bucharest, Herbert Plaschke, gave a reception on October 6.

The guests included Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister of Romania, Ion Radu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, ministers, representatives and executives of central institutions, mass and public organizations, generals and officers, men of science, art and culture, journalists.

Diplomatic heads of mission accredited to Romania attended.

Condolences Given at SRV Embassy

AU0510151488 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1222 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 5/10/1988—October 5, at the Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in Bucharest, condolences were given on the death of Truong Chinh, former general secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Vietnam, former chairman of the State Council of Socialist Vietnam.

Sincere condolences were offered from RCP general secretary, President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu, from the CC of the RCP, the State Council and the Romanian Government. Compassion was expressed to the bereaved family.

Condolences were presented by Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, Ghita Florea, deputy head of section at the CC of the RCP, Olimpia Solomonescu, deputy foreign minister.

The attendants observed a moment's silence and signed the book of condolences.

Officials Offer Condolences to FRG

AU0610205888 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2005 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 06/10/1988—Condolences were offered at the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Bucharest, on October 6, in connection with the passing away of Franz Josef Strauss, prime minister of Bavaria, chairman of the Christian Social Union.

Sincere condolences were conveyed from Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, from the State Council and Government of Romania. Full compassion was also expressed to the bereaved family.

The condolences were presented by Neculai Ibanescu, deputy prime minister of Romania, Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, by other officials.

The attendance observed a minute's silence and signed the remembrance book.

Increase in State Pensions Noted

AU0510153388 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1219 GMT 5 Oct 88

["Landmarks of Welfare: Pensions Rises"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/10/1988—As we have announced, state social security pensions of up to 1,500 lei a month and the lowest 2nd degree incapacitation pensions were raised on 1 October, benefiting about 800,000 people (war invalids had their pensions raised on 1 August).

Under the new measures, the lowest old age pensions are raised from 900 to 1,100 lei for full length of service, and from 550 to 800 [lei] for a shorter length of service, and the lowest incapacitation pensions go up from 600 to 800 lei a month. The raised state social security pensions include the compensations payable for food, gas and other fuels. Furthermore, pension rises leave unaffected the rights for state children benefits, as well as house rents.

State appropriations for the fourth quarter of this year to cover the pension rise are put at 300 million lei.

State social security pensions for old age and length of service between 1,501 and 3,000 lei a month will be raised starting 1 March next year.

In that way, 1,352,000 persons or 97 percent of the total state social security pensioners will have their pensions raised, to which 17,400 war invalids are added. As concerns the fields that have their own pension schemes, measures are to be taken accordingly.

Reportage on Demonstrations in Novi Sad

Special Militia Hold Off Crowd

AU0610194888 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1836 GMT on 6 October carries a shortened news cast of around 20 minutes.

In a 3-minute report from outside the Vojvodina Assembly building in Novi Sad reporter Milorad Jovic says that "several hundred thousand people" are gathered in front of the building and they do not know what is going on inside.

"A seven-line cordon of special forces and militiamen is in front of the building. There is no room to move in this crush, but unfortunately there are injured people, which somehow was to be expected. As far as we could find out from the medical team that is on duty, the injuries are generally slight and stitches are needed, but there are also some broken limbs. A few minutes ago, special forces who are fully equipped with helmets and shields started coming out of the building. We must also say that the scene in front of the building is exactly the same as yesterday morning, last night, this morning, or at any other moment in the last 30 or 35 hours. However it seems, and perhaps this can be heard, patience is running out."

Further on Incidents in Novi Sad

AU0610213088 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Nikola Bulatovic reports on the latest situation in Novi Sad:

There are still several thousand people in the Novi Sad streets. During the session of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee, the majority of the people had gathered in front of the Vojvodina Assembly building where the session was taking place.

As we have learned, several incidents took place in which 40 people were slightly or more seriously injured. Among those injured were 10 militia men, mainly from the special unit. Two militiamen suffered more serious injuries to the head and chest. The team of about 50 doctors stationed at 10 different places succeeded in providing timely help to all the injured. While we are reporting this, the streets are still full of people who are still protesting. There are also many who are leaving Novi Sad by various means of transportation.

40 Injured in Protests

LD0610231288 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2222 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Novi Sad, 6 Oct (TANJUG)—In the Vojvodina Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs the following information has been noted on incidents, injuries of participants in the meetings, and attacks on the security organs during yesterday's and today's protest meetings.

At the meetings about 40 participants were injured. They received medical attention and six of them were taken to hospital. Among them was one child. The worst injuries were sustained by a woman who had both her legs broken.

During yesterday's meeting and last night's surrounding of the Provincial Committee Building there were several cases of attacks on members of the security organs, by the throwing of various objects and other offenses. During the course of today's protest meeting 14 direct attacks on policemen were registered. Because of this five policemen had to be given medical attention in hospital because they were injured by bottles and other objects which were thrown.

It was established that the majority of the offenders, according to the members of the security organs, were under the influence of alcohol, among them, four who were identified and detained and against whom criminal proceedings will be brought.

The most serious offenses were committed this evening outside the building of the Vojvodina Assembly Executive Council, while the extraordinary session of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee was taking place. Individuals threw two firecrackers from the crowd, broke 20 windows of the Executive Council Building and broke the glass doors at the main entrance. Participants in the meeting who remain as yet unidentified caused a fire on the roof of a building opposite the Executive Council Building on Marshal Tito Boulevard, but the fire was put out by the quick intervention of firefighters. The violent actions of individuals who were among the participants in the meeting and who this evening besieged the Executive Council Building and the Vojvodina Assembly were prevented.

Casualty Toll Rises to 100

LD0710081788 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2237 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Novi Sad, October 6 (TANJUG)—Some 100 persons, including 14 policemen, were injured yesterday and today during protest rallies in Novi Sad, six of whom were taken to hospital, the Vojvodina Internal Affairs Secretariat said tonight.

The most serious case was a woman who had both legs broken.

Several attacks on policemen occurred during the demonstrations in front of the provincial party committee building, and 14 policemen sustained injuries, the statement said. Four attackers were identified and arrested.

The worst incident occured this evening in front of the Vojvodina Assembly building during a special session of the provincial party committee. Two firecrackers were thrown from the crowd, 200 windows and the glass doors of the provincial government building were broken.

Students Meet on Unity, Changes

LD0610180788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1620 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Summary] Novi Sad, 6 Oct (TANJUG)—At a meeting today of about 900 Novi Sad University students, a proclamation was read out entitled "For Socialist Yugoslavia—My State." The proclamation contained an appeal for unity, a single constitution, flag, and national anthem, for posts in management to be made available to young and progressive people, and for the retirement of all those over 60. It also demanded the introduction of a chamber of associated labor in the SFRY Assembly.

Text of LCY Presidium Statement on Vojvodina

LD0610224488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2021 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Oct (TANJUG)—The LCY Central Committee Presidium assessed today that the serious worsening of the political situation in Vojvodina arose because of evident weaknesses and errors in the work of the LC of the province. For this reason, the statement from the session stresses the necessity to energetically, responsibly, and in a well-thought-out way, act to overcome the situation which has been created and any possible more serious consequences which it may have. The Presidium stresses the need for the provincial committee to comprehensively assess the situation which has arisen, its causes and consequences, and to assess critically its own work and that of all those who, by their conduct, bureaucratic attitudes, and irresponsibility, have brought about such a serious situation in the province.

The text of the statement says:

The LCY Central Committee Presidium at its session today considered the current political situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province [SAP] of Vojvodina and in the LC of Vojvodina and the immediate tasks and activities in this connection. The members of the Presidium were acquainted with information from the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee Presidium and with the stances of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium on the situation which has arisen and the measures and activities which were proposed to the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee in this connection for its session today.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium assessed that the political situation in Novi Sad and in the SAP of Vojvodina has seriously worsened; that it is very complex; and that all this reflects profoundly on the overall sociopolitical conditions in the country and in the LCY. For this reason it is necessary to act energetically, responsibly, and in a well-thought-out way to overcome the situation which has been created and possible even more serious consequences which it may have, above all by united ideopolitical action, by strengthening responsibility in the membership, the organs, and organizations of the LC of Vojvodina, and with the direct involvement of the organs and organizations of the Serbian LC and the LCY. The need for such united and organized ideopolitical action and enhanced responsibility for the further course of events stems from the seriousness of the situation which has arisen and all its consequences.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium assessed that the serious worsening of the political situation in Vojvodina has come about because of the evident serious weaknesses and errors in the work of the Vojvodina LC organs, the manifestation of a bureaucratic attitude, and work methods, insufficient self-criticism by individual members of those organs; because the justified demands and criticisms by members of the LC, working people, and citizens have been ignored; because of the long period of disrupted relations between the leaderships of the Vojvodina LC and the Serbian LC; and because of the nonimplementation of the established stances of the LCY Central Committee on the bases which are the foundation of unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia. All those whose duty it was to implement these are responsible. Weaknesses and inconsistencies in the implementation of established tasks and in resolving current ideopolitical problems on the principled bases of LCY policy have been used and are being used by various anti-self- management and anti-socialist forces and individuals, bringing into the political public sphere nationalist slogans and elemental pressures, which seriously threaten the functioning of the institutions of the system, the constitutional order, and the stability of the SFRY.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium stresses that the Vojvodina LC Central Committee must make a comprehensive assessment of the situation which has arisen, its causes and consequences; that it must critically assess its own work and establish the accountability of its members and of all those who by their behavior, bureaucratism, and irresponsibility have led us into such a serious situation. The Presidium considers that the approved resignations of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee Presidium and the election of a new Presidium, and other cadre changes in the organs of the Vojvodina LC, will contribute to speeding up a return of confidence and to mobilizing the Vojvodina LC. On this basis it is essential that the preparation and mobilization of the LC and of all socialist forces in Vojvodina is carried out in the shortest possible time along the lines of the consistent struggle to implement the established LCY policies

and of a creative contribution to the realization of the essential reforms established at the LCY conference. At the same time the LCY Central Committee Presidium stresses that all LC organizations and organs are bound to consider and resolve in the spirit of the LCY program and statute, the problems in their own work and the situation in their own environments, including cadre changes and the question of accountability, within the framework of the established procedures and relations in the LCY and, with the broadest mobilization of working people and citizens in overcoming the major problems with which our socialist self-managing society is faced at this moment.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium has decided to acquaint the LCY Central Committee with its assessments and stances in connection with the current situation in the SAP of Vojvodina and the activities undertaken, at the next session. The Presidium will, together with the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, offer maximum support for the speediest possible consolidation of the situation in the Vojvodina LC. The Presidium will propose to the LCY Central Committee that it should consider the need to convene an extraordinary conference of the Vojvodina LC which would, on the basis of the established facts and objective analyses, offer a comprehensive assessment of the ideopolitical situation in the Vojvodina LC, the work of its leaderships and organizations, and on this basis would establish the directions of immediate and strengthened involvement, proceeding from the established standes and policies of the LCY and the Serbian LC.

Vojvodina Province LC Presidency Resigns

LD0610201688 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1914 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Novi Sad, Oct 6 (TANJUG)—The Provincial Committee (PC) of the League of Communists (LC) of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Vojvodina at its special session here today accepted the collective resignation of its Presidency.

The 99 present members of the Vojvodina LC PC adopted the decision by an 87-10-2 vote.

The fact that a complete party leadership has resigned is unprecedented in the history of Yugoslavia.

'Temporary' Vojvodina LC Organ Named

LD0610224188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2204 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Novi Sad, 6 Oct (TANJUG)—After it had accepted the collective resignation of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee Presidium, this evening's extraordinary plenum elected a new temporary executive-political organ—a working group of nine members which is charged with preparing a meeting of the provincial committee and offering a proposed program for political and cadre consolidation.

The members of this group are: Ilija Cosic, the coordinator; Pal Benak, Branimir Brkljac, Vladislav Radakovic, Istvan Rajcan, Bosko Kovacevic, Jovan Cikic, Branislav Bugarski, and Marija Prosic.

Sogorov Gives Speech at Novi Sad Session

AU0610173488 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1606 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Speech by Milovan Sogorov, president of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Vojvodina, at the extraordinary session of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Vojvodina in Novi Sad on 6 October—live]

[Text] Comrades: At its session last night the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Vojvodina adopted the decision to convene an extraordinary session of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Vojvodina. We decided on this step because the events of the past few months, that culminated yesterday and today, show that it is necessary to take a comprehensive view of the political situation that has arisen in the Socialist Autonomous Province [SAP] of Vojvodina and, in this context, especially of the opportunities for the work of the LC of Vojvodina and the normal and regular work of its organs.

Our central preoccupation is and must be how to ensure a creative contribution by the LC of Vojvodina in realizing the positions of the LCY Conference. In the middle of July, we set our obligations and tasks in this field.

The reform of the economic system is not being pursued quickly enough, and some measures concerning the system hamper and sometimes even oppose the attainment of the goals, instead of providing an incentive for production and motivating people to work, for more exports, for a change in the structure of production. In many collectives a drastic fall in the standard of living of working people, and the aggravation of social differences that do not stem from work destroy any motivation to create conditions for a quicker way out of the present crisis through work.

I think that in this respect the LC, its organizations, and its organs bear the most responsibility. This includes us.

For this reason, our involvement in the economic reform has been basically concentrated in two fields: the changes in the economic structure in Vojvodina, and more comprehensive social policy measures and programs. We have assessed that what we are creating is not sufficient to overlay what we have created, and even less so to provide funds for quicker development, and we have clearly decided that the key problem is to increase gross income. Only on this basis can we increase the standard of the working people and citizens and ensure the conditions for accelerated material and social development.

Changes in the economic structure are the way and the means to reach this goal, and therefore we have chosen changes in the structure as the central subject of the forthcoming first conference of the LC of Vojvodina. In connection with the second point, in connection with social policy, we must strongly combat inertia and the loss of a feeling for the existential problems of workers and working people, which is now particularly characteristic of numerous bureaucratic and technocratic structures in our society.

We know well that the way out of the crisis is a painful process, that it is necessary and urgent for us all to live more modestly for a time, but we stand most resolutely against the belief and the practice that questions of employment and of providing conditions for peoples' proper earnings and for a healthy and cultured life are always somebody else's responsibility.

We cannot consent to the practice whereby individuals and some leaders lead the workers from their collectives to the assemblies, without submitting accounts to the workers for the warehouses full of unsold goods, for the tons of goods returned from abroad because of poor quality, for the low utilization of capacities, and so forth.

Likewise, we cannot consent to bureaucratic blockades of administrative organs and of executive organs of sociopolitical communities, preventing them from making normative and other changes in good time that should create the conditions for dynamic economic life. Everybody must bear his share of responsibility.

The economic and political crises are a consequence of deeply rooted statist relations in all the pores of society and of the lack of ability to solve major problems of further social and material development on this basis.

As a phenomenon of statist relations, the bodies of sociopolitical communities still exert a strong influence within the economy on decisions on surplus value, and there is excessive normativism. By creating schemes and molds, this excessive normativism objectively stifles the initiative and creativity of the working people, and has hampered a quicker adjustment to the demands of the market because of the rigidity of the internal rules imposed on associated labor.

The LC bears a part of the responsibility for such a situation. Despite its clear ideopolitical precepts, the LC did not sufficiently encourage and open up the processes of unblocking the initiative and creativity of the widest strata of society, and in practice it was often turned toward the organs of sociopolitical communities and the management in associated labor organizations, by which it itself contributed to strengthening the centers of alienated economic and political power. This is a major shortcoming in the activities of the LC, and of ourselves.

The forthcoming changes in the SFRY Constitution should make a major contribution to it [sentence as heard]. For us in Vojvodina, it was not for a minute disputed that the changes in the SFRY Constitution must be carried out by the set deadline, which is to say by the end of November this year. Vojvodina organs and organizations agree with all the proposed amendments to the SFRY Constitution. We are striving to make our maximum contribution to finding those constitutional provisions that will provide the impetus to the economic and social reform.

Members, organizations, and organs of the LC of Vojvodina uniformly support those provisions that strengthen the self-managing cohesion of the Yugoslav community as a federal community of equal peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia. We are convinced that this belief prevails in Yugoslavia, and that the changes in the constitutions will be carried through as decided at the LCY conference.

Along with our work on the federal Constitution, intensive work is also going on in changing the Constitution of the SR of Serbia and the Constitution of the SAP of Vojvodina. The LC's active attitude toward the questions of changes in these Constitutions has been and continues to be indispensable. We have contributed and we will contribute our share to ensure the unity of all organized socialist forces along the line of the stances of the 13th LCY Congress on building and strengthening the relations on which the unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia are based.

It is known that work on changing the Constitution of the SR of Serbia was subjected to many difficulties. The most important thing, however, is that we have entered the stage in which conditions have been created to complete this social task.

The recent stances of the LCY Central Committee Presidium make a particular contribution to this. The Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Vojvodina, together with the Presidiums of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia and the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo, actively participated in drafting them.

It is a uniform assessment that the ideopolitical essence of the draft amendments to the Constitution of the SR of Serbia, which the Assembly of the SR of Serbia adopted and submitted to public discussion, in keeping with the provisions and positions of the 13th LCY Congress and the LCY Conference on relations within the SR of Serbia, consider that specific provisions should result from a public discussion and joint work within the institutions of the system, and that they should be reached through the procedure for changing the Constitution of the SR of Serbia that is envisaged in the Constitution.

We are facing changes in the Constitution of the SR of Serbia that will ensure that the SR of Serbia, as a state and a self-managing community, will carry out its indispensable functions more successfully in its entire territory and that the essence of the SAPs that are within the SR of Serbia and are a constituting factor of Yugoslav federalism will be consistently realized, particularly since it is important to stress that the differences are not such that they could not be bridged on the LCY platform.

In this sense, proceeding from the results of work of the organs in the province and from the course of the public discussion so far, intensive work was carried out in the past weeks on preparing comprehensive proposals by Vojvodina that will approach the basic directions and goals set in the draft amendments to the Constitution of the SR of Serbia. Quite specific talks have been carried out on this subject in respective institutions of the SR of Serbia, and we are convinced that there will be no major problems in the activities concerning the changing of the Constitution of the SR of Serbia.

This is one of those questions that, before the end of the year, will serve as a test of our maturity and responsibility for stability and unity of Vojvodina, the SR of Serbia, and the country as a whole.

We held a meeting of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Vojvodina last week, and we comprehensively discussed the results, that are not meager, and we frankly confronted a number of problems and omissions in the realization of the stances of the ninth session of the LCY Central Committee, and the sixth and the 12th session of the LC of Serbia.

We are aware that Vojvodina's contribution to breaking the counterrevolution of the Albanian nationalists and separatists in Kosovo must be even greater and more united in the entire country, and we too must make a much greater contribution than in the past. All measures and activities toward this end must have priority; they must be constantly checked and constantly advanced through practice. There can be no stability in Vojvodina, and hardly any in the SR or Serbia and Yugoslavia, so long as the drama of the Serbs and Montenegrins and other non-Albanian people in Kosovo continues.

Comrades, at a recent joint session of the Presidency of the SAP of Vojvodina and the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Vojvodina, we discussed the current ideopolitical and social trends in the country and their influence on the political security situation in the SAP of Vojvodina. In assessing the situation and setting the tasks, we proceeded from the stances and assessments of the 16th LCY Central Committee session and the stances of the SFRY Presidency of 14 September this year. The session pointed out the pronouncedly unfavorable effect of the present economic trends on the political disposition of working people and citizens, on the aggravation of social tension, and the deterioration of the political security situation in general, including in the SAP of Vojvodina.

The trends toward a crisis over several years, which have marked the overall social and economic development, and the ideopolitical trends in the whole country have had a negative influence on the political security situation in the SAP of Vojvodina, and on the situation and development in the LC of Vojvodina. However, this situation began to deteriorate quickly and dramatically in the past few months, and especially after the protest meeting of a group of citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality from Kosovo in Novi Sad on 9 July this year, after the aggravation of the constitutional and political discussions in the SR of Serbia, and the hold up in the work to jointly find the best solutions for the remaining unresolved question in the draft amendments to the Constitution of the SR of Serbia, although the major part of the questions has been successfully resolved through this joint work.

An attack without precedent in our postwar history was perpetrated by politically aggressive groups and some public media, aimed against the SAP of Vojvodina, the equality, brotherhood and unity of its peoples and nationalities—as the greatest achievement of the national liberation struggle and revolution—the institutions of the political system in Vojvodina, and the prestige of the political leaderships and social organs of the province and a number of communes. No leadership in the SAP of Vojvodina has at any time opposed the citizens's right to gather at meetings and rallies, and it certainly never opposed the meetings of solidarity with the justified dissatisfaction of the Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo because of the deepening of the Kosovo crisis and drama, nor were the manifestations of such support ever assessed as nationalist.

We most energetically condemned and condemn all the manipulations and pressure in connection with constitutional changes in the SR of Serbia, regardless of where they have come from. Because in this way these manipulations and pressures abuse the proven solidarity of all the peoples and nationalities in the SAP of Vojvodina with the suffering of the Serbs, Montenegrins, and other non-Albanian citizens in Kosovo, that has been caused by the Albanian chauvinist irredentist attacks on their basic human rights and freedoms, their national integrity, and their human dignity.

This is why we have particularly emphasized the duty of all progressive forces in the SAP of Vojvodina, especially the duty of the Communists, to resolutely oppose nationalist, centralist-unitarian, and separatist forces which, by their unacceptable chanting, banners, and speeches at the meetings, advocate and propagate counterrevolutionary views, call people to take up arms, and threaten people with liquidation and physical attacks. The LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency

have particularly stressed the duty of all Communists and the organs and organizations of the Vojvodina LC, and appealed to all working people to strive most consistently toward respect for the implementation of the LCY tenets on these phenomena that were adopted at the 16th LCY Central Committee plenum, and the tenets of the SFRY Presidency adopted on 14 September this year, and to publicly reject and reveal every kind of behavior in their own communes and outside them which opposes these tenets, or is not in accordance with them.

We have assessed that, under the influence of this pressure, intranational relations in Vojvodina, that have been carefully nurtured and developed for decades in accordance with the LCY policy, have been undermined for the first time since the Constitution of the SAP of Vojvodina. This poses a threat, unless socialist forces and the LC activate themselves more resolutely to remove the consequences of the present pressure, unmask their aims and political background, condemn their exponents, who are trying to seriously disturb these relations—something which would seriously affect brotherhood and unity and the equality of the peoples and nationalities, as well as the political stability of Vojvodina as that part of the country with the greatest number of nationalities in multinational Yugoslavia.

The continuation of the practice of not implementing and even opposing the views of the LCY Central Committee and the SFRY Presidency is causing dissatisfaction, confusion, and disruption among all our peoples and nationalities in many of our communes. This is why we have invited all the leaderships and organizations of the Vojvodina LC and all progressive forces to organize a struggle most urgently, on the basis of their own assessment and specific circumstances, to overcome the causes and consequences of these phenomena. This, above all, assumes the most resolute opposing of nationalist tendencies and particularly all form of nationalism that are most evident and most aggressive in Vojvodina today, and the exponents of these forms of nationalism.

Without such a consistent and specific struggle in all communes and wherever these forces raise their voices and incidents occur, the LC will not be able to deal with their sources, advocates, and organizers successfully.

Proceeding from the unfavorable characteristics of the present political development in the SAP of Vojvodina, the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency have specially emphasized the need for more resolute involvement on the part of organizations and leaderships at all levels, so that the LC of Vojvodina may contribute more constructively to the realization of the tasks that stem from the LCY conference stances and from the already adopted and elaborated programs for their own action.

We need to eliminate more rapidly everything that is blocks the implementation of the reform of the political and economic system, and the transformation of the LCY, because without the realization of these tenets there will be no way out of the political and economic crisis.

We have also adopted the firm view that it is necessary to clearly show all active Communists and working people of Vojvodina the need to strengthen the role of the Central Committee in accordance with its statutory position and its responsibilities in maintaining the ideo-political unity of the LCY. In doing this, we must demand, strongly and without any compromises, the responsibility of all those who threaten this unity, who are not implementing the policy of the LCY, who negate the principle of democratic centralism.

The Communists and other progressive forces in the SAP of Vojvodina are particularly obliged to make a full contribution to the unified struggle of the LCY against the growing nationalist forces, whose activities are today aimed at national homogenization and association. They stimulate chauvinism by means of the thesis that their people or nationality is threatened in Yugoslavia.

These nationalist platforms are full of aggressive strivings to abolish the socialist self-managing concept of our development, the federal system of organization, and for restoring the bourgeois political system, confederalism, separatism, or bureaucracy, centralism, and unitarianism. In this process the people's liberation struggle, the revolution, Tito and his work, and the role and place of the Yugoslav People's Army are most crudely attacked.

These tendencies are present more and more often in the ranks of socialist forces and are the consequence of ignoring the unity of class and national criteria in the development of intranational relations.

This is why it is particularly important to resolutely oppose those tendencies in the LC ranks and the spheres of its activities that lead to disunity and are caused by the conflict between particularist-bureaucratic and common interests, the regional-bureaucratic and authentic regional interest, and the nationalist-separatist and authentic national and class interests.

The LC must openly and publicly strive to establish the responsibility of every communist and public worker in accordance with socially and politically established norms. It must also oppose the phenomena of discrediting, public, unfounded name-calling of some individuals, just because they have different views and stands.

Despite these views, at the solidarity meeting in Backa Palanka, where the people expressed in a dignified way their solidarity with Serbs and Montenegrins and other non-Albanian citizens in Kosovo, there were also some speeches made which contained unsubstantiated and unfounded accusations as well as some untruths and

disinformation aimed to morally and politically discredit the Vojvodina leadership and some individuals in it, the members of the Central Committee of the LCY, and the members of other LC offices in the country.

Considering that we are talking about the speeches made by some people who hold responsible positions in the LC and society, at the session of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee session we came to the conclusion that this was not in accordance with the LC Statute and the conclusions of the 16th LCY Central Committee Plenum.

This is why we started the initiative that the Communal Committee of the Backa Palanka should immediately establish the political responsibility of Mihalj Kerkez, secretary of the Communal LC Presidium, and undertake measures for establishing the responsibility of Radovan Pankov, president of the Backa Palanka assembly. We informed the Backa Palanka Communal Committee about the conclusions reached by the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee Presidium. We expected that, in accordance with the principles of inter-party relations, this initiative would be discussed in the Backa Palanka LC organizations. However, this did not happen.

True, we do not have fuller information as to which and how many work organizations in Backa Palanka were against the demand of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee. The fact is that yesterday several thousand workers and working people gathered in front of the Communal LC Committee building, and shortly afterwards decided to go to Novi Sad. They were joined by several thousand workers from Novi Sad, and together they assembled in front of the Vojvodina Sports Center in Novi Sad.

At the session of the Provincial Committee we concluded that we should hold talks with the people and citizens who have gathered. We also concluded that we should explain the Provincial Committee's decision, which was why the people had gathered. As president of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee Presidium, I presented this explanation. My explanation was, however, not accepted by the people who had gathered, who had set an ultimatum according to which the Presidium of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee should submit its resignation.

One hour after the end of the meeting, a group of several thousand citizens went off and stood outside the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee. These people gradually increased in number and stayed outside the Provincial Committee until the early morning hours.

During this meeting, the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee Presidium addressed the gathered working people and citizens three times and informed them that an extraordinary session of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee had been arranged for today at 1700, which would consider the demands which had been made, including the responsibility (?of the members) of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee Presidium. The participants in the meeting were also informed that a session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium was under way and that a session of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium had been arranged which would consider the current situation in Novi Sad and Vojvodina.

The Provincial Committee Presidium has already been working on a renovation of cadres in all organs of the LCY for quite a long time, including cadre changes in the LC Provincial Committee and its Presidium. We have also prepared the initiative that the cadre renovation be carried out in other sociopolitical organizations in the province, communes, and the city of Novi Sad in line with the decisions of the LCY Conference.

Since the LCY Conference and the meeting of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee on 13 July 1988, we have intensified these activities. The fact is that work so far has shown that not all members of the LC organs possess the same amount of readiness and ability to resolutely fight for LCY policy, a policy which is on the platform of three reforms; to restore undermined trust in the LCY, strengthen the ranks and unity of the workers class of Yugoslavia, and to successfully create equal relations between peoples and nationalities. It is equally necessary to consistently implement the criteria of cadre policy of the LCY on the separation of the posts of members of LC organs from the highest posts in the state and executive organs. It is essential that in cadre renovation we ensure through the election of new members that in the LC organs there are more Communists from direct production and especially scientific workers and other creators, and Communists from the ranks of the youth. The LC organs can only be those which through their work and honesty enjoy a good reputation and the trust of the membership, working people,and citizens.

These are the criteria by which we should specifically carry out cadre changes in the days to come. The situation in which we currently find ourselves with regard to the force of pressure and all other circumstances, demands that we begin some of these changes today. Therefore, it is necessary for us to mold these criteria and specifically decide on a number of cadre questions at today's meeting.

The Provincial Committee Presidium believes that it is objectively responsible for the situation in which we find ourselves and the Provincial Committee Presidium proffers its collective resignation here. This, of course, makes it impossible for certain members of the Provincial Committee Presidium to express their own attitude in the discussion. This undoubtedly involves a serious decision by the Provincial Committee Presidium which demands a comprehensive analysis and the expression of specific views by the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee, as the highest organ of the Vojvodina LC between two conferences.

As the Presidium, we believe that we have consistently fought along the lines of the orientation of the LCY for the development of socialist self-management, the deciding role of the workers class in society, and the equality and brotherhood and unity of all our peoples and nationalities regardless of the results that we have achieved in this.

I cannot help but deal on this occasion with the numerous unprincipled incidents of naming certain political and social leaders of Vojvodina to cause their moral deterioration. We must decisively defend the truth about people, the dignity of their persons, and the right to their personal view of the development of sociopolitical relations.

Therefore, at today's meeting, we must decisively reject untruths and crude disinformation about people, both in relation to their offices about whose change we will decide in line with the criteria about which I have previously spoken, and in relation to the members of the offices who will possibly remain in the political leaderships.

Finally, I propose that the collective resignation of the Provincial Committee Presidium be considered according to the statute and an appropriate decision be made on it. I would ask you to bear in mind the joint decision that we adopted yesterday in the Presidium and to accept it.

Sokolovic Concludes Vojvodina LC CC Session

AU0610214788 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1903 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Speech by Zoran Sokolovic, secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the LC of Serbia, concluding the extraordinary session of the Vojvodina LC Central Committee in Novi Sad on 6 October—live]

[Text] Comrades, as you already know, at its session this morning, the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium discussed this grave political situation here in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and the LC of Vojvodina. In this connection, we adopted stances and conclusions. You have been acquainted with them so I will not speak about them. By adopting this decision of the Provincial Committee you have just implemented a part of those stances and conclusions.

Comrades, I would like to say just several sentences. This debate has also shown that the mood and resolute demands expressed by the workers class and all peoples and nationalities are obviously completely identical, both in the SR of Serbia and here in Vojvodina. These demands are that the policy of the LCY and the LC of Serbia should be consistently implemented, that the counterrevolution in Kosovo should be halted immediately and the peaceful and secure life of all citizens should be ensured, that one should implement the economic reform that will eliminate lines for bread and the everyday fear for survival, that one should create conditions in which the workers have a better standard of living than they have had so far, that changes to the Constitution of the SFRY and the Constitution of the SR of Serbia should be adopted within the set deadline. All of these changes are essential conditions for the stabilization of the situation in Vojvodina, Serbia, and Yugoslavia.

For one year already, the LC of Serbia and its leaderships have been working consistently and resolutely, following the line of the 13th LCY Congress on eliminating the heavy burden that has accumulated in the LC as well, the burden of irresponsibility, bureaucratic arbitrariness, and alienation, something that threatened to paralyze the work of the LC completely. This is the resolute start of the separation from a kind of policy and practice which have been present for some time and which could have had fatal consequences for the stability in Vojvodina, Serbia, and Yugoslavia. These fatal consequences were pointed to in a particularly dramatic way, both yesterday and today at this glorious and dignified, but at the same time dramatic meeting of Vojvodina workers, peasants, young people, veterans, and intelligentsia. They realized these consequences and said, each in his own way—the communists in a communist way, the workers in a workers' way, the young people in a young person's way—enough with this policy, enough with this practice. They have felt that they are being called on to bear direct responsibility for the further stable development of their province, their republic, and their Yugoslavia. Many people would wish to have such communists, such workers, and such young people.

Here and now, as well as in the whole of Yugoslavia, there is a response to what was heard in Serbia yesterday and what was heard here in Vojvodina today, a response to the demand that nobody must touch brotherhood and unity, the equality of peoples and nationalities, the socialist self-management, and socialist self-managing federal Yugoslavia. All of this, comrades, is a great obligation, particularly to the LC leaderships, which means this provincial committee, too.

In such a political situation, an especially difficult situation which yesterday became dramatic as well, this LC leadership had to bear the greatest responsibility. It is true that it has done so. Regardless of the circumstances, this evening the LC of Vojvodina and this Provincial Committee manifested a high degree of responsibility and by its specific decision created conditions upon which one can immediately start to stabilize the LC leadership. However, there will be no stabilization without a decisive differentiation in the LC leadership, in this very Provincial Committee, and without the differentiation in all other leaderships. I am convinced that this Provincial Committee and the LC of Vojvodina will do this quickly and efficiently.

The LC of Serbia and its organs will offer full and efficient help in conformity with the LC Statute and will bear their portion of responsibility for the stabilization of the situation.

Finally, I would like to express thanks to all workers and citizens of Backa Palanka, Novi Sad, and other places in Vojvodina for their dignified conduct and their patience, and to ask them to believe that we shall implement consistently and resolutely all conclusions of today's session of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium. Thank you.

Sokolovic Addresses Novi Sad Crowd 6 Oct

AU0610220888 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2041 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Speech by Zoran Sokolovic, secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the LC of Serbia, addressing the crowd in front of the Vojvodina Assembly building in Novi Sad in the evening of 6 October—recorded]

[Text] [Crowd roaring, chanting] Comrades, what Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium decided this morning was done and accomplished this evening. [cheers] Just over half an hour ago, the Provincial Committee decided to accept the resignation of the Presidium of the LC Provincial Committee. [cheers] It was also decided that ideopolitical responsibility would be established in all organs of the province and of the city, and that ideopolitical differentiation would be carried out. [cheers]

It was resolved that preparations should be started at once for the election of proper people to a new leadership [cheers] who will consistently and responsible carry out the policy of the LCY and the LC of Serbia. [cheers, chanting "Vojvodina Serbia"]

Comrades, here today we have made a resolute beginning for a showdown with a policy and a practice that has been present for a long period of time and that could have had fatal consequences for stability in Vojvodina, Serbia, and Yugoslavia. [cheers, chanting "The People Have Won"]

These fatal consequences were pointed out in a particularly dramatic manner by this grandiose and dignified, but at the same time dramatic, gathering yesterday and today—a gathering of Vojvodina workers, peasants, youths, veterans, and the intelligentsia. Yesterday and today, Communists spoke here in a communist way, workers' in a workers way, the young people in a young people's way: Enough of this policy, enough of this practice. [cheers]

They have felt that they are being called on to bear direct responsibility for the further stable development of their province, their republic, and their Yugoslavia. [cheers] Many people would wish to have such Communists, such workers, and such young people. [cheers, applause]

Here and now, as well as in the whole of Yugoslavia, there is a response to what was heard in Serbia yesterday and here in Vojvodina today, the response to the demand that nobody must touch brotherhood and unity, [cheers] that nobody should touch the equality of peoples and nationalities, [chanting "Brotherhood Unity"] that nobody must touch socialist self-management, and socialist self-managing federal Yugoslavia. [cheers, chanting "Yugoslavia", "Pristina Comes Next"]

Comrades, allow me in conclusion to express my warmest thanks to you, workers, peasants, veterans, young people, the intelligentsia of Backa Palanka, Novi Sad, [cheers] and all other places all over Vojvodina for your dignified conduct and your patience, and I ask you to believe that we shall do our best to implement unitedly, consistently, and without compromise the conclusions of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium that we adopted this morning. [cheers, chanting]

Comrades, I believe that you are tired, too; and I ask you to disperse in a comradely fashion and, as of tomorrow, to direct the energy that has been displayed toward the implementation of our tasks for the benefit of everyone of you personally and the benefit of Yugoslavia. [crowd noises, some booing, drowned by chanting]

May socialist federal self-managing Yugoslavia live forever. [chanting of "We want freedom"]

Further Report

LD0610232088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2235 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Summary] Novi Sad, 6 Oct (TANJUG)—Zoran Sokolovic, secretary of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, who twice addressed the citizens at the protest meeting in Novi Sad today, took the platform for a third time this evening. Speaking to about 5,000 people who did not want to disperse immediately following the session of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee, Sokolovic said that today marked the beginning of a determined parting from policies and practices which could have serious consequences for the stability of Vojvodina, Serbia, and Yugoslavia. He pledged that everything would be done to carry out the conclusions of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium.

Sokolovic asked the citizens to disperse quietly which they did.

Vojvodina Committee Asks Workers To Disperse

LD0610223688 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1446 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Novi Sad, 6 Oct (TANJUG)—The Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Socialist Autonomous Province [SAP] of Vojvodina, issued a report on its session today which calls on working people and citizens of Novi Sad and Vojvodina to "Preserve dignity, peace, and order when expressing their demands. Organize yourselves jointly," the report goes on, "in order to ensure and sustain a constructive atmosphere. Prevent attempts to disturb order, preserve

unity, and make a personal contribution so that the security and unity of the SAP of Vojvodina, the SR of Serbia and the SFRY are not disturbed by anything."

"No one has the right," the report stresses, "to ignore demands of the broadest sectors of the people, including demands for cadre changes. For this to be realized, calm must be maintained and conditions ensured for organs and institutions of the system to perform their obligations. In order that today's session of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee can be held in the conditions necessary for making appropriate decisions, the Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection asks that the gathered workers and others return to their work and self-management duties."

Stojsic Sends Letter of Resignation

AU0610171588 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1633 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text of the letter of resignation sent to the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee session by Djordje Stojsic, member of the Presidium of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee, read by the chairman at the extraordinary session of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee in Novi Sad—live]

[Text] To the Provincial Committee of the Vojvodina LC, Novi Sad:

Dear Comrades, I am submitting my irrevocable resignation from the position of member of the Presidium of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee and of member of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee. The reason for my resignation is the inability, as a member of these offices, to contribute to the halting of the negative course of events that is destructive and has unforeseeable consequences for the fate and future of Tito's self-managing, socialist Yugoslavia, the community of equal peoples and nationalities.

Be assured that as a man and communist, I will remain loyal to the ideals of Tito's party, and that I will consistently fight for their realization. I am deeply convinced that the LCY will, despite all the current tests and blows, have the strength to remain the true revolutionary organization of the workers class of Yugoslavia.

Comradely greetings,
[Signed] Djordje Stojsic

P.S. I am not able to attend the session of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee due to health reasons. I hope that the comrade members of the Provincial Committee of the Vojvodina LC will accept this reason.

Comradely greetings,
[Signed] Djordje Stojsic,
Novi Sad, 5 October.

Vice President Dolanc Views Vojvodina Situation

LD0610222188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2018 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Belgrade, October 6 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav State Presidency Vice-President Stane Dolanc said Yugoslavia's state leadership was in constant contact with the leaderships of the Republic of Serbia and autonomous province of Vojvodina in Belgrade today.

Mass demonstrations have been under way in Vojvodina since yesterday with the demonstrators demanding the dismissal of the provincial party leadership.

Dolanc informed the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance (SSRNJ) Federal Conference leadership on the situation in Vojvodina at its request. He said a joint session of Yugoslavia's top state and party leaderships and the federal council for constitutional order protection was held today. Dolanc is president of the council.

There have been no excesses or incidents so far despite (?the) size and duration of the gathering in Novi Sad which started yesterday afternoon, Dolanc said.

He informed the SSRNJ leadership that the two presidencies' joint session had pointed out a number of other problems expressed also in the demands of workers in the Federal Assembly over the past two days.

Dolanc said he considered the workers' demands were justified and that it was high time that the federal government take steps to aid the economy.

Dolanc informed the SSRNJ leadership that Yugoslavia's state leadership continued its session after the joint session and will also meet tomorrow.

Serbian Delegation Questions Confidence in FEC

LD0610210488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1440 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Oct (TANJUG)—In the SFRY Assembly today, the delegation of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia raised the question of the responsibility of the Federal Executive Council in implementing the economic policy.

At the session of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces, Milibor Jovanovic presented the Serbian Assembly delegation's view that conditions warrant questioning confidence in the FEC because of negative economic trends and the bad social situation, because it has not acted in a timely fashion, and because it has not met established deadlines for proposing changes to the economic system.

Serbian Confidence in Government Issue Clarified

LD0610232688 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2123 GMT Oct 88

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 6 (TANJUG)—The Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the Assembly of Yugoslavia today requested that the government propose measures to aid the economy and amend the law on wage restrictions within eight days so that the Assembly can adopt them by the end of the month at the latest. The delegation of the Assembly of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia assessed that all conditions exist for raising the question of confidence in the government.

An explanation later on specified that the Serbian Assembly delegation did not request a confidence vote on the government, but made the assessemnt that conditions exist for raising the question of the government's responsibility.

Serbia's delegates assessed in the debate that economic developments in the country are unfavorable, that the social situation is bad and that the government failed to initiate a discussion on the reasons obstructing the consistent implementation of the established policy and that it did not propose additional measures on time.

They also said that the government was not conforming to the deadlines set for the reform of the economic system.

Political Coordination Body for Kosovo Approved

LD0610205088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1735 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Oct (TANJUG)—The chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly today supported the initiative of the Assembly commission for monitoring the implementation of the Yugoslav program for Kosovo that a body should be formed attached to the SAWPY Federal Conference for the political coordination of all activities in the federation aimed at stabilizing the situation in the province.

The president of the Yugoslav Assembly would, according to the initiative, set in motion the question of the formation of such a body.

The commission for monitoring the implementation of the Yugoslav program for Kosovo believes that the formation of this coordination body is necessary because the absence of synchronization is the reason for the modest results attained in the implementation of the program.

Zrenjanin Municipal Committee President Resigns

LD0610230288 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1920 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Zrenjanin, 6 Oct (TANJUG)—Following talks with the secretaries of basic LC organizations, the president of the Zrenjanin LC Municipal Committee Presidium resigned today at an extraordinary session of the Presidium. Accepting this resignation, it was agreed that the next session of the municipal committee should also discuss the responsibility of other members of the Presidium. An initiative was sent to the Municipal Committee to establish the political accountability of Borislav Odadzic, a member of the LCY Central Committee, for, it is stated, the way in which he resolved the issue of accomodation.

The Zrenjanin LC Municipal Committee Presidium calls for responsibility for the current situation in the LC and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina to be established and for the responsibility to be established of the members of the Provincial Committee of the Vojvodina LC and its Presidium.

Kula Municipal Officials Resign

LD0710012588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1853 6 Oct 88

[Text] Kula, 6 Oct (TANJUG)—Momir Tihomirovic, president of the Presidium of the Municipal Committee of the Vojvodina LC in Kula, has tendered his irrevocable resignation at an extraordinary session because, as he explained, of censuring and criticisms directed against him by basic party organizations.

An irrevocable resignation was also tendered by Vladimir Malacko, President of the Municipal Conference of the Vojvodina SAWP in Kula. At today's session of the Presidium it was concluded that the muncipal conference of the Socialist Alliance should reconsider the responsibility of members of its Presidium and its officials for work and behavior.

Irrevocable resignations were also tendered by Joakim Nadj, president of the Municipal Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation in Kula; Milos Mandic, the secretary; and Hercen Radonjic, a member of the Presidium. They cited as the main reason inadmissibly small involvement of youth in Kula municipality and insufficient activity of youth organizations.

Municipal Assembly Delegate Recalled Over Remarks

LD0510012888 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1552 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] Tetovo, 4 Oct (TANJUG)—Riza Leka is no longer a delegate of the chamber of local communities of the Tetovo Municial Assembly. He was recalled by the delegation of the Iljo Antevski-Smok and Drenoec local

communities because at the last joint session of all three chambers of the Tetovo Municipal Assembly he made remarks from a position of greater Albanian nationalism and separatism. The delegates and others present reacted sharply and dissociated themselves from his remarks and initiated the recall of Riza Leka.

100,000 Rally in Zajecar Over Kosovo Issue

LD0510230988 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Summary] This afternoon, around 100,000 people gathered in Zajecar at a meeting of solidarity with Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo. They expressed firm loyalty to brotherhood and unity, freedom, and socialism, and readiness to take necessary actions to overcome the crisis. They also demanded that individuals in the state and the party leaderships who are incapable of fulfilling their duties resign.

At Liberation Square, people gathered from all over Eastern Serbia, from parts of Kosovo, Macedonia, Vojvodina, and Western Serbia.

Ethnic Albanian Children Protest in Gostivar

AU0410153988 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] According to our correspondent in Skopje, Boris Djordjioski, a group of about 150 school children of Albanian nationality demonstrated today in the streets of Gostivar, loudly shouting the slogan—We want freedom—and carrying banners written in Albanian which demanded equality and schooling exclusively in their native language.

It was market day today in Gostivar and there were a lot of people in the streets but the demonstrators did not manage to get the citizens to join them.

Talks are under way in the hall of the communal assembly between representatives of the Gostivar sociopolitical organizations and the school children who were demonstrating.

20,000 Hold Protest in Lipljan

AU0410190888 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] About 20,000 Serbs and Montenegrins have attended a protest meeting in Lipljan. Miodrag Mikaric, Tesik Ljugici, Miodrag Miletic, Nikola Petrovic, and (Zoran Pelic) spoke at the meeting. Tesik Ljugici, president of the Lipljan SAWP Communal Conference, called on all Albanians to defend the honor of the Albanian people through a definite and merciless struggle against Albanian separatists. He called on Serbs and Montenegrins not to emigrate but to persist in the fight against the separatism which has brought much evil to Kosovo.

Groups of Assembly Delegates To Visit Kosovo

LD0610194988 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1752 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Oct (TANJUG)—Two groups of delegates to the SFRY Assembly will leave for Kosovo next week to establish on the spot the reasons for the slow implementation of the Yugoslav program for halting the emigration from Kosovo, Luka Brocilo, chairman of the commission for monitoring the implementation of the program, announced at today's session of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces [of the SFRY Assembly].

The first group leaves on Monday to investigate why the tasks which should contribute to the efficient functioning of the institutions of the political system and to the removal of violations of constitutionality and legality are being implemented slowly. The second, which is leaving somewhat later, is to establish the reasons for the failure of the economic and social policies.

A third working group will visit the province at the end of the month to familiarize themselves with the implementation of measures to promote education, the sciences, culture, and other social activities.

TANJUG on Economic Aid to Kosovo

LD0410173488 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1525 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] Belgrade, October 4 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav economy earmarks more than 2.5 billion dinars daily for the development of Kosovo (1 U.S. dollar 3,400 dinars).

This sum does not include expert aid to certain provincial bodies and organizations, expenses covering stepped up security measures and money belonging to various enterprises building production plants in cooperation with provincial bodies in Kosovo.

According to a report submitted by Yugoslav Premier Branko Mikulic to the government, in the first eight months of this year alone, Kosovo received 424 billion dinars from the federal fund for the development of underdeveloped republics and provinces. At the same time, the Yugoslav Government secured additional financing and benefits totalling over 500 billion dinars for Kosovo.

In accordance with the policy that Yugoslavia's least developed province of Kosovo should have the fastest rate of development, Kosovo receives considerable funds every year.

For example, as part of its permanent working capital Kosovo receives five billion dinars annually. The National Bank of Kosovo received benefits totalling 16.1 billion dinars last year and 10,4 billion in the first half of this year.

In the last two years the provincial economy benefited from customs exemptions to a total of 15.1 billion dinars and 75.8 billion dinars for covering exchange rate differences on foreign credits.

So far, the Province of Kosovo has spent all the aid it has received, independently. However, at its recent session of the Yugoslav Presidency demanded that every dinar earmarked by Yugoslavia for Kosovo be accounted for, because there have been frequent complaints in the public that the ample amounts of money given to the province are being spent uneconomically and that Kosovo is a bottomless pit.

Despite considerable sums which have been invested in Kosovo in the post-war period, the gap between Kosovo and other developed Yugoslav regions has not diminished, but increased.

According to many assessments, the blame can be laid on the province's faulty economic structure, enormous investments in non-economic sectors and an exceptionally high birth-rate—the highest in Europe (about 30 per mil).

Factories in Titov Veles Hit by Strikes

LD0510180588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1444 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Titov Veles, 5 Oct (TANJUG)—Today in Titov Veles, workers of the Nonca Kamisova textile industry and of the Dimko Mitrev fur factory, stopped work. Demands in both collectives, with over 2,000 workers, are the same—an increase in personal incomes.

Over 1,500 workers stopped work in the Nonca Kamisova textile industry. They demanded an increase of 100,000 dinars in personal incomes at a meeting with the collective's managers. Average earnings of workers in this collective are about 200,000 dinars. According to the managers' explanation, the collective does not have the funds to ensure the increase of 70,000 dinars already demanded. Dissatisfied with this statement, a large group of workers set off to the center of town, about 5 km away, and asked to talk with municipal officials. At this moment they are in a cinema waiting for these talks.

Workers of the Dimko Mitrev fur factory are also demanding a 50 percent wage increase. Average earnings of workers are about 220,000 dinars. In talks with managers of the collective, they were told that there were funds for a 20 percent increase. Workers in this collective are not satisfied with this proposal, either.

Titov Veles Textile Workers End Strike

LD0610204288 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1636 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Summary] Titov Veles, 6 Oct (TANJUG)—A 2-day strike by workers at the Nonca Kamisova textile factory in Titov Veles ended this afternoon after an agreement was reached to raise personal incomes. However, employees at the Mirko Mitrev fur factory in Titov Veles are still on strike.

Kosovo Provincial Clerical Staff Stop Work, Return

LD0610213788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1732 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Pristina, 6 Oct (TANJUG)—Workers employed in work communities of the Kosovo Assembly and the Provincial Executive Council, as well as in other organs and organizations stopped work today because of the delay in the payment of their personal incomes. In this connection a joint meeting was held at which great disgust and disapproval was expressed, especially after the explanation by the authorities that the pay packets are late because of the lack of funds. However, the workers were most critical because of the fact that there was money for [more senior] officials who 4 days ago received their personal incomes. The chief culprit has been singled out as the Provincial Secretariat for Finance, led by Garip Hadzini. At today's meeting attention was also drawn to many irregularities in the system of income distribution among individual provincial organs.

Addressing the workers, Hazer Susuri, vice president of the Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly, stressed that differences in earnings between individual provincial organs and organizations must be eliminated, while the delay over the payment of "office workers'" pay was explained by Susuri by the fact that financial discipline was respected. With a promise by Susuri that this problem will be resolved quickly and provincial "office workers" will receive their pay, after a 4-hour meeting, they returned to their jobs.

Milosavljevic at Presidium on Economic Measures

AU0410103388 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24-25 Sep 88 p 7

[Unattributed report on a speech delivered by Milos Milosavljevic, FEC vice president, at the LCY Central Committee Presidium session on 22 September]

[Text] Having stressed that there is no easy way out of such a deep crisis, Milos Milosavljevic spoke in favor of what the majority of the working people and forums in the country support, namely that we should persist with the measures introduced in May, and that some necessary corrections should be made to the current economic policy. He also said the following:

"We can very, very simply reproduce the existing economic structure and production: Expand the credit-monetary policy. But let me ask you, where would this lead under the conditions of such a high inflation rate? As regards investments, we have not yet freed the economy from all administrative and other pressures. We plan to do so by the beginning of May 1989. In this way we will start the process of accelerated investing." Milosavljevic said and added: "Commencing work on large projects in the infrastructure—such as the highway, which is already several months behind schedule—

should help to make our economy more dynamic. There are also some projects in the energy generating sector, machine building, the construction industry, and so forth. As far as interest rates are concerned, we must make some adjustments. However, if the question of whether we should apply the real [positive] rates of interest is raised again today, if people even mention the examples of some countries that did not have real interest rates when they experienced inflation which was in fact, as they say, lower than ours, if we return to the situation in which we did not have real interest rates, then I really do not know how we should enter our reform and realistically value all the factors of production. There is no doubt that the real rate of interest must be lowered. There is also no doubt that assets revaluation should be cleansed from anything that is a distortion of one of the Long Term Stabilization Program tenets, because it also pushes up costs. However, it is beyond any doubt that the real rate of interest should not be questioned.

"My impression is," Milosavljevic continued, "that we have not properly explained to our society what the reform will bring about. There are too optimistic hopes that the reform will bring something good to everybody. However, the reform will cause great difficulties to some work organizations. Do we want to, and can we withstand, the pressure from them? We must agree that this is an economic as well as a major social reform. However, this reform will not take place, and we will experience new social conflicts if the processes in the social superstructure, for instance, continue in the same way as in the past 2 decades when the number of those employed in the noneconomic sector doubled, in the banking sector increased 3.3 times, and in the economic sector rose by 84 percent.

Mikulic Addresses Economic Reform Session

LD0510015088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Oct (TANJUG) Preparation of the social agreement of the republics and provinces on the bases of a joint taxation policy should begin immediately. This is essential if it is to be applied from 1 January next year, said FEC President Branko Mikulic, at today's session of the commission for the reform of the economic system.

Mikulic thinks that deficit financing of the federal budget is unavoidable. Consideration is being given to changing existing regulations before the new year so that such financing could be facilitated by the issue of bonds.

The FEC president, who is also head of the commission for reform, also called for the adoption of a social program that will facilitate and not hamper the implementation of the forthcoming economic reform.

Ckrebic on Economic, Constitutional Change

LD0410230888 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1915 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] Belgrade, October 4 (TANJUG)—A key question for Yugoslavia is whether the consitutional changes in the sphere of socio-economic relations will provide a basis for economic reform, Dusan Ckrebic, member of the top leadership of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) today said at a rally in Zemun a commune of Belgrade.

He warned that the republican-provincial compromises would lay open the chances for reform to the workings of interventionism and normativism in economic [sentence unfinished as received]

Referring to increasingly frequent practice of calling to account top Yugoslav leaders, Ckrebic said that each person deserves respect. He opposed anyone being called to account and labeled without valid and well argumented reasons, since the Yugoslav society, civilised, democratic and organised, has never resorted to the method of political lynch.

Taking into account arguments, facts and personal achievements, confidence should be denied to all those who truly do not deserve it. The League of Communists will take up the question of responsibility, because no one is exempt from criticism, particularly not those holding important public functions.

Ckrebic assessed the support of the LCY Central Committee Presidency to the constitutional changes as contributing to a rational and well-argumented end of the public debate concerning the constitutional changes in Serbia. He also assessed this would put an end to various speculations and deceptions concerning the changes which have placed in question the political course leading towards a democratic transformation of society, economic reform and decisive solutions to problems in the Province of Kosovo.

Disputed Solution on Financing Army Endorsed

LD0510031588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1801 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Oct (TANJUG)—After a debate on the proposed amendment to the SFRY Constitution, the Federal Chamber Committee for National Defense today endorsed the complete solution envisaging the stable and long-term financing of the Yugoslav People's Army (YPA).

The constitutional commission, as well as the Slovene Assembly which does not agree with the solutions put forward, will be acquainted with the arguments heard today. At the same time, it was concluded that the political consequences that would ensue if such a proposal is not adopted should be asessed.

Following the debate on this 34th amendment, two of the three delegates from Slovenia had reservations about the solution offered for financing the YPA. The arguments supporting such a solution, and there were many, were nevertheless not enough for Viktorija Potocnik and Vinko Jelen to change their minds on the proposal which also received the green light from the constitutional commission.

Member of the constitutional commission Petar Vajovic stressed that the question of the financing of the Army was one of those most fully studied and that there was considerable discussion about it even before the initiative of the SFRY Presidency for changes in the Federal Constitution. He underlined that this solution does not abandon the basic sources of income of the federation (a part of taxation and duties, contributions of the republics and provinces) from which funds of a certain percentage of the national income would be guaranteed annually in the federal budget. The total volume of funds for the YPA would be established for the same period for which the medium-term plan for the country would be adopted.

If, he added, this is not sufficient for the stable and certain securement of funds for the YPA, it is envisaged that under federal law, earnings tax and special turnover tax could be established as part of the income of the federation for the financing of the YPA. This mechanism would only be used after agreement is given by the republics and provinces.

With such a solution, in the opinion of the majority of the participants in the debate, the Army would not be separated in any way from the general economic trends in society, nor from the people. The present constitutional solution, it was said, creates plenty of problems because, among other things, it creates unrealistic assessments of the growth of inflation and the national income.

It was also stressed that in recent years, the funds secured for the financing of the YPA were below the plan. Thus, as the representative of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense said, in 1980, the amount planned for the Army was 6.7 percent, and 5.9 percent of the national income was secured, while last year 5.2 percent was envisaged and 4.76 percent secured.

It was noted that it could happen that, if the present constitutional solution for financing the YPA remains in force, the Army could become the biggest debtor in the country. That is why, it was said, this question should be approached very seriously and responsibly, because it is at the same time an economic, political, and security issue.

This proposal, it was said, does not in any way propose the independence or separation of the YPA from the federal budget, and social and economic trends in the country. The question of the financing of the YPA is the last one on which there should be disagreement and which should hamper constitutional changes, was the view of the majority of delegates of the committee.

It was decided that the committee should not voice an opinion on the proposed amendments sent by Zarija Martinovic and a group of delegates. Martinovic has proposed that Metohija should be added to the name Kosovo, a group of delegates proposed that the Constitution should precisely state what is the national anthem of the SFRY. It was decided that these proposals should be sent to the constitutional commission.

Federalization of LCY Leads to 'Conflict'

LD0410234588 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2128 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] Zagreb, Oct 4 (TANJUG)—The struggle for further democratization of the LCY is at the same time a struggle against federalization of the LCY, member of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Josip Vrhovec said here today.

The LCY must build up democratic relations, founded on democratic centralism more courageously and fundamentally. Only in this way will it be able to effectively put an end to the tendencies of federalization of the LCY which lead to conflicts, Vrhovec said, explaining that federalization of the LCY meant that "everyone can have the right to accept only those joint decisions which suit them, rejecting all others."

Vrhovec warned of the danger of nationalism, saying it was the "most aggressive form of anti-socialist forces." He pointed out that communists should, at the forthcoming 17th LCY Central Committee session, "uncompromisingly fulfill the stands taken at the first LCY Conference"—to realize three reforms in the Yugoslav society—economic, social and the party itself.

Vojvodina Drought Losses Amount to $320 Million

LD0410215688 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1719 GMT 4 Oct 88

["Pool" item]

[Text] Novi sad, October 4 (TANJUG)—Despite a great drought, farmers in Yugoslavia will produce about 16 million tonnes of grains this year which will be sufficient to cover domestic needs. A large part of the maize and wheat will be exported, it was learned today in Novi sad, capital of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and Yugoslavia's breadbasket.

The Socialist Alliance leadership session said that this year's drought had decreased yields from the main crops by 20-60 percent and that losses in Vojvodina alone were estimated at about 320 million dollars.

The greatest losses have been sustained by farmers who have sown maize, sugar beet and sunflower. Drought losses are estimated at about two million tonnes of maize, 100,000 tonnes of sugar and 35,000 tonnes of oil.

This year's drought has taken on natural disaster-dimensions and consequences are that big agri-industrial complexes in Vojvodina will make no profits and many peasants have found themselves in a difficult economic situation, these are assessments made by the provincial Socialist Alliance leadership.

At the session it was decided that it would be necessary to request help from the federation through a money crediting policy and that peasants could be exempted from taxes this year.

LCY's Orlandic on Importance of Cadre Renewal

LD0310213388 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1804 GMT 3 Oct 88

[Text] Bijelo Polje, Yugoslavia October 3 (TANJUG)—Whether the Central Committee will steer the necessary turnabouts and changes depends mainly upon the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee and its leadership, LCY Presidency member Marko Orlandic today told a meeting of communists in Bijelo Polje, in Yugoslavia's Montenegro Republic.

Orlandic placed the greatest importance on cadre renewal as a pre-condition to preventing an even more difficult situation which would bring to question the reform course, democratic renewal of self-management socialism, the overall modernisation of Yugoslav society and the country's international stability.

Parallel to adopting constitutional amendments, scheduled for November 29, the Assembly of Yugoslavia should adopt a new election law and hold elections in the next six months, he said.

Orlandic expressed confidence that new elections would be greatly significant to the country's overall political situation.

Orlandic urged a full democratic renewal in the LCY, for, as he put it, otherwise the LCY, as it is now, could realistically obstruct the democratic renewal of society.

Orlandic assessed that Yugoslavia is now undergoing a stage, crucial to the further course of the Socialist revolution, but that deeply rooted opportunism was the cause of a long evasion of facing reality and that the present leaderships were restrained and indecisive in that.

Many blocks and failures, threatening to destroy everything achieved in the revolution and construction of Yugoslav society so far, resulted from a long-lasting terror of partial over the general interests, in suppressing all with class character in favor of all with national character, Orlandic said.

He said the LCY was increasingly turning into a coalition of several parties, and was increasingly less the revolutionary vanguard of the working class, progressive democratic, united and cohesive force of multi-national Yugoslavia.

Strikes, protest rallies and gatherings of workers, citizens and the youth are an expression of justified dissatisfaction and revolt over the situation in Kosovo Province, the economic and social and overall situation in the country, and unanimous dissatisfaction with the leadership which carries the greatest responsibility, Orlandic said.

He said there had been schemes and insinuations in regard to the rallies, such as the alleged voicing of the slogan "We want the Russians" at a Niksic rally which later turned out not to be true.

Orlandic said the competent bodies should establish who and to what aim had asserted that the slogan was voiced and take appropriate action against the perpetrator.

Resignation, Replacement of Cadres Viewed

LD0410214288 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1613 GMT 4 Oct 88

["Yugoslavia: Replacement as Regular Procedure"—TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, October 4 (TANJUG)—The next session of the top Yugoslav party leadership, set for October 17, will be held—judging by comprehensive preparations and the events preceding it—in an atmosphere differing considerably from the one at earlier party meetings.

Demands for a turnaround and for the more effective overcoming of the social crisis were also voiced in public ahead of the earlier party Central Committee meetings. But they are now incomparably louder while the next, 17th session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia is looked forward to as a turning-point and even expected to be of historic importance.

The recent resignations from leading bodies, which are certain to be commented on for quite a time, seem to mark the beginning of the implementation of some of the positions adopted at the first party conference on the necessity of cadre renewal in the Central Committee Presidency. However, the recent resignations from the Presidency by its members Franc Setinc, from the Republic of Slovenia, and Bosko Krunic, from the Province of Vojvodina—differently motivated, explained, and commented upon in the public—are not the result of action by the top party organs. It would therefore be wrong to assume that the job of implementing the positions on cadre changes would stop at them.

Furthermore, the two resignations differ in that one, offered by Setinc, was voluntary while the other, by Krunic, was forced by public demands. At the same time, they made vacant two seats on the party Presidency, which is a case, like everything that preceded them, or will precede possible future steps of this kind, without precedent in the recent political history of Yugoslavia.

For a long time, it was quite normal for leaders on the domestic political scene to say that they "trust the people" but the attitude of the people and the broadest sections of the public to the leaderships was rarely, if ever, mentioned. The occupant of a post was becoming practically untouchable by the very election to it. Criticism could be addressed to the system as a whole and to entire leaderships, but the mentioning of names was not a part of Yugoslav political practice. Everything was boiling down to "some forces" and "some individuals."

Protracted crisis and, especially, slow elimination of the counter-revolution in Kosovo have quite naturally resulted in the realization that the necesary step towards a turnaround cannot be taken with the men responsible for the situation. But instead of a situation when the men unable to cope with the demands of the time and their gravity leave their posts as part of a regular procedure and after normal debate in the institutions of the system, the point has been reached when hundreds of thousands of people take to the streets and loudly demand the sacking of individuals. Persistent silence and the ignoring of these demands not only further fans the passions and directly contributes to unprincipled calls and attacks on some persons, but dangerously threatens the entire political situation.

In a system where the principle of responsibility for what has been or has not been done persistently does not function, it is quite natural that the intense public dissatisfaction should fall both on those who do and those who do not deserve it.

The League of Communists has unambiguously—and quite justifiably—come out against accountings with persons, but the requirement that principled debates on the responsibility of men in top positions should start precisely from the leaderships in point, appears as if forgotten. As long as these are missing, mass demands for sacking, whether justified or not, will be a feature of the public scene.

For the time being, the easiest course is to resort to resignations. For the most part, their explanations express indignation and dissatisfaction over the criticism addressed to their authors while being almost entirely without self-criticism. Why the League of Communists allows this and why does it not replace those who deserve it.

Surely, this would be the first step towards a real democratization of the cadre policy and practical application of the statutory and constitutional category of replacement as a regular and legitimate procedure.

Bosnian Youth Paper Attacks Renovica

AU0410185788 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Sep 88 p 13

[Unattributed article: "An Open Letter to Milanko Renovica" reprinted from Sarajevo NASI DANI—date not given]

[Text] Comrade Renovica,

You have finally convinced us that you have not had such a long annual vacation as could be suspected from the amount of time that you have been out of the public eye. Nothing has been heard from you since 3 June when you called us, as well as POLITIKIN SVET, SLOBODNA DALMACIJA, DUGA, DANAS, and BORBA, to account in the pages of BORBA and stated on that occasion "I do not want to get involved with the background of the intentions behind this writing and this way of writing," and at the same time maintained that "what obviously lies behind the articles, style, and frequency is their own kind of campaign, an attack on my moral integrity and that of my family and an attempt to politically discredit me." Indeed, in the meantime, the television convinced us that you nevertheless regularly go to work. But you have not raised your voice for a long, long time. (We, of course, are forgetting here your ill-argued attacks and accusations against the aforementioned newspapers.)

Your postman must have had a terrible amount of work to do in the last few scorching months. Those who enjoy beautiful things will certainly remember DUGA's issue entitled "Beautiful Houses" and the attractive photographs taken in your village of Baltici, near Sokolovac and in your Neum [place where many party leaders have villas]. The camera, of course, also captured the perfection of the marble palaces which belong to you and your family. Even just before this time, your name was uttered frequently. Of course, everyone remembers that that was around the time of the Agrokomerc scandal. However, you wisely kept quiet then too. Exactly like the year you were head of our party. We all know that times were hard then (as they are now), that the success, especially in the work that you were doing, depended on many things. However, the (miserable) fact is that as president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, you did not even attempt to use the available energy to resolve the Kosovo drama which as we now see was able to acquire tragic proportions. Now you have finally spoken up. You spoke in Pristina and as BORBA reported (on 14 September) you said "that Kosovo is a fateful question for Yugoslavia on which the preservation of its achievements depends. The Albanian nationalists and separatists are deceiving themselves if they think that they will fulfill their aim of an ethnically pure Kosovo because the LCY

and all the progressive forces of the country will not permit this. They will not permit the tragedy of the Serbian and Montenegrin peoples in the province.... The meetings of Serbs and Montenegrins are not nationalist and counterrevolutionary but a reality that must be respected."

Comrade Renovica, even the birds in the trees already know the first (cited) sentence which presents your party's task and which you uttered in Pristina. The second sentence has also been used so many times that it is already old hat. The same goes for your third cited thought which we would, with your permission, only expand a little because the present chaos in the southern province is not only a tragedy of the Serbian and Montenegrin peoples, but also of the Albanian people to the same extent. The reality that you see in the meetings of Serbs and Montenegrins is, however, somewhat different. Did your grassroots (the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee) from where you came to the capital city, not firmly and clearly establish stands on the aforementioned meetings?

Comrade Renovica, is this again not a question of your preparedness and your way of preventing things from happening? It cannot be that you are fearful that your name could accidently appear in the objective pages of POLITIKA and its warlike-thundering (recently introduced) column "Effects and Reactions"? Or even, God forbid, in a slogan like "Where are your grassroots?"

We know that you have been in politics for a long time, in which one of the basic rules is to make pacts. This game is obviously not unfamiliar to you. On the contrary. How much paper did you waste at that time on reading phrases about socialist morality to the wider masses and such like.

Do you still think (after all this), Comrade Renovica, that the masses can believe you? Or has the ink nonetheless (finally) faded?

Milosavljevic Begins Visit to Algeria

LD0110161088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2221 GMT 30 Sep 88

[Text] Algeria, 30 Sep (TANJUG)—Milos Milosavljevic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, arrived in Algeria late this evening for a 2-day visit at the invitation of the prime minister of Algeria Abdelhamid Brahimi.

Vice President Milosavljevic, Federal Secretary for Economy Radoslav Bohinc, and other members of the Yugoslav delegations were welcomed by Minister of Public works Aissa Abdellaoui, and Minister of Hydraulics, Forests, and Fishing Ahmed Benfreha, deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Mohamed Aberkane and the SFRY Ambassador in Algeria Borisav Milosevic.

Talks on Algerian-Yugoslav relations between Milosavljevic and Algerian Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi and ministers will center on questions of further developing and advancing economic relations.

Suvar Cables Zhao Ziyang on PRC National Day

AU0410101888 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Oct 88 p 2

[Text] On the occasion of the National Holiday of the PRC, Stipe Suvar, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, sent congratulations to Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee.

PCI's Occhetto Receives Stefan Korosec

AU0410084988 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Sep 88 p 2

[Text] Rome, 27 Sep (TANJUG)—Achille Occhetto, secretary general of the PCI, today received Stefan Korosec, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who arrived in Rome yesterday for a working visit at the invitation of the PCI.

Korosec is the first official of any communist party Occhetto has received since he was elected party secretary in June this year. In the Communist Party headquarters in Rome, Korosec also held talks with Giorgio Napolitano and Antonio Rubi, members of the Italian Communists' Directorate.

Italian Communists follow with interest the trends and current politics in Yugoslavia. It was the Yugoslav model that, during the most difficult times in the world, expressed its views on all the key questions that are today present in the socialist world, Occhetto said.

The talks in the Communist Party headquarters also broached the internal situation in the two countries and the key questions concerning the international workers movement. Relations between the two parties were assessed as very good. Korosec briefed his Italian hosts about the planned reforms in the SFRY as well as about the discussion in the LCY on the preparations for the forthcoming congress.

BORBA Reports on Albanian Immigrants

AU0510130888 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Sep 88 pp 1, 3

[Dusan Drazic report: "Emigrants in the Service of Irredentists"]

[Text] How many Albanian emigrants are there in Yugoslavia: 5,000, 30,000, 50,000, or as many as 300,000?

This question has again become topical. It was asked by people at meetings in Niksic, Titograd, Pancevo.... It was not only BORBA that recently searched for the answer. The respective bodies of Kosovo Province, the Secretariat for Internal Affairs, and other services and political

and scientific workers also want an answer "urgently." The answer is difficult to come by, because there are no files! They were either not opened at all, or were destroyed, or.... This mostly applies to wartimes.

Darkness on the Border [subhead]

The last 50 years can be divided into three distinct periods: the war period, the Cominform years, and the period when the border was strictly controlled or, more precisely, when consistent records of emigrants from the People's SR of Albania were introduced according to the law. How, then, is it possible that there are different figures on Albanian refugees?

The wartime occupation brought the greatest confusion; a real little mystery on emigrants from Albania. When Yugoslavia capitulated in 1941, Kosovo with Metohija was taken by Italy, and when Italy capitulated, this region was occupied by the Germans. During the period from 1941 until the end of 1944 there were virtually no borders between Yugoslavia and Albania. People would cross even without the "ausweis" [German word for pass used]—the special permit issued by the occupiers. It is still unknown how many Albanians came to Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, and southern Serbia at that time. There no written records; at least, our authorities have none.

One of the first measures taken in the liberated country was to protect our borders with all neighboring countries, including Albania. Since we "inherited" the regulations on citizenship from the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, emigrants were able to acquire our citizenship if they fulfilled all the conditions set by these regulations.

As we learned, the first revision of the citizenships approved to foreigners was carried out in 1948. It was not made known at the time whether any emigrants were stripped of citizenship and sent back to their countries and, if that was the case, how many of them there were. The only thing known for certain and the first fact officially announced in public was that from 1945 until 1988 [year as published], 2,109 Albanians acquired Yugoslav citizenship. Out of that number, 1,473 live permanently in the SR of Serbia (including the provinces), 114 in Montenegro, and 522 in Macedonia. In any case, from 1948, when new regulations were introduced in Yugoslavia, there has been much more order in the records of refugees and citizens who acquired our citizenship. That was the year in which a large number of people were included in our citizenship records. It is still not known whether all emigrants (particularly those who arrived during the war) asked to be given Yugoslav citizenship at that time, or whether they remained Albanians residing in Yugoslavia, mainly in Kosovo. The recent decision that every Yugoslav should have a certificate on citizenship in order to be issued an identity card has disclosed the fact that there is a considerable number of foreigners, Albanians in particular, who did not have such a certificate and could not be given our documents.

After the Cominform Resolution in 1948 and until 1953, between 5,000 and 6,000 refugees and political emigres from Albania crossed the border. These numbers are mostly a semiofficial estimate, but a rather realistic one. Official records, however, do not exist. We were told this together with the fact that, after a certain procedure, a large number of Albanian emigrants continued their way to the West. Most of them crossed the Yugoslav-Italian and other borders illegally!

Our country accepted them on the basis of the UN Convention on Refugees. Acting in conformity with its international obligations, our country has taken many measures to ensure a suitable position and protection—social and health protection—for the emigrants. We are obliged to do so by many regulations of ours and even by constitutional provisions. According to regulations, the problem of travel and the sojourn of foreigners in our country is solely within the authority of the Federation. We have always consistently complied with our regulations and with international conventions on emigration. Many emigrants from Albania have stayed in our country because they had relatives in Yugoslavia or, to be more precise, in Kosovo, and because the authorities ensured them jobs and health and other kind of protection. Our citizenship was given to everybody who fulfilled our requirements.

Reports for the third period, the one after the fifties, are accurate and reliable. The number of refugees from the People's SR of Albania began to decrease particularly after 1955. According to data published by the Provincial Internal Secretariat from 1968 until the end of 1975 only four Albanian citizens entered our country illegally!

More precise files on refugees have been kept at the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs since 1975. It was reported during a debate at the Assembly of the SR of Serbia that from 1 January 1975 to 1 December 1987 there were 426 refugees from neighboring Albania who entered our country illegally. Out of this number, 345 people were helped to continue their way to the West through the Belgrade representative of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. After the usual procedures had been carried out, 48 people were sent back to the People's SR of Albania and 36 were given the status of refugees in the SFRY.

We have been given the report that there are 710 immigrants from Albania living in Serbia at the moment, 704 of them in Kosovo. Out of this number, 296 have the recognized status of refugees, 145 are children under 18 years old with the same status as their parents, and 263 are children of mixed marriages. In order to have a better perception of the number of Albanian refugees one has

to bear in mind the fact that many of these people have received our citizenship in the meantime—1,300 people were given the citizenship of the SR of Serbia and the SFRY.

Although our authorities were considerate and enabled them to live peacefully and safely in Yugoslavia, many of these people have become exponents of hostile activity against the host country. It is no small number of emigrants from Albania who forcefully usurped the property of Serbs, Montenegrins, and Turks. It was as early as 1983 that the Assembly of the SR of Serbia adopted the conclusion that the legal status of the real estate unlawfully acquired by Albanian refugees should be reexamined. There were 38 such cases in Kosovo which were known about for sure. However, this conclusion was not completely implemented. There are much more serious cases of emigrants who directly joined nationalists and separatists. According to the data provided by the Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs, in the period from 1981 until the end of 1987, proceedings were conducted against nine people. They were meted out sentences ranging from 9 months to 13 years.

Proceedings on misdemeanors have been conducted against 12 people and 2 reports on misdemeanors have been filed against parents whose juvenile children acted along the line of Albanian separatism.

These data clearly show that emigrants from Albania have violated Yugoslav regulations and abused our hospitality by placing themselves in the service of irredentists and Albanian nationalists. There is also a considerable number of Albanians who reached high and respectable positions in Kosovo, the republic, and the Federation. There are numerous examples of this and some of them have already been known. The position of the Vucitrn militia commander, for instance, was occupied for years by an Albanian emigrant without Yugoslav citizenship. There were cases of Albanian citizens being delegates to Serbian parliament or presidents of very high party and other bodies.

Hospitality has its limits, of course. It is good that everything is spoken openly about. The only thing left is to try to somehow come by the data on refugees who used to cross over from Albania to Yugoslavia freely as if on a promenade during the 4 years of war. If one could get to know that, many things would be solved. We believe this is so.

[The following three passages appear boxed within the body of the item—FBIS]

Journalists Investigating [subhead]

At our journalist's request, a short analysis of the 1981 census was done at the Statistical Institute. It was established according to official data that at that time there were 4,200 people born in the People's SR of Albania living in Kosovo, Montenegro, Macedonia, and the South Morava region of Serbia! About 2,900 of them were Albanians born in the neighboring country and the rest Macedonians, Montenegrins, and Serbs born in Albania and living now in our country.

Experts have some doubts about the correctness of these numbers, because during the census many Albanians failed to answer the question on birthplace or entered false data, something which census commission could not check.

This investigation of ours has shown that there are more women than men who were born in Albania and are now living in Yugoslavia.

Foreigner as President [subhead]

After numerous delegate questions and messages at meetings and rallies, particularly these held in Kosovo, respective organs will most probably examine the origin of individual high officials who held provincial, republican, and federal offices, because there are rumors that these people are actually foreign citizens who have never asked for nor have been given Yugoslav citizenship.

If such investigations are carried out, we believe that the results will be made public.

The Secret Is in Rome? [subhead]

One will never know how many Albanians moved from Albania to Kosovo and Metohija during the war, R. P., professor of the Belgrade Faculty of Philosophy who asked that his name be not disclosed, thinks. All figures provided by official sources should be examined, because it is very easy to avoid answering certain questions in the census form, although these answers have to be given. Much investigation must be done with a way to finding truth, although one might still fail to get reliable data.

There has been a lot of talk that during the war the Italian authorities moved about 200,000 to 300,000 Albanians, particularly those from the Albanian coast to Kosovo and Metohija. This is pure guesswork, and the truth can only be somewhere in Rome. This story could only be confirmed by the Italian authorities if they wanted to do so.